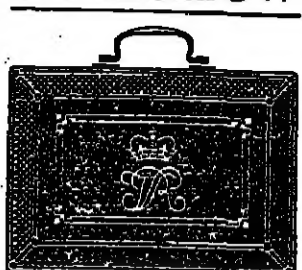


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**Budget Times**  
Full coverage of  
Chancellor Nigel  
Lawson's second Budget  
**Authoritative analysis**  
Kenneth Fleet on the  
City: Sarah Hogg on  
economics  
**Four pages of details**  
Personal taxation;  
company taxation;  
savings and pensions;  
VAT and excise  
**Parliament in depth**  
Extracts from the  
Treasury report;  
Parliamentary report;  
Commons sketch by  
Philip Howard

## Portfolio

Four winners shared yesterday's daily Times Portfolio prize of £2,000. Mr Peter Morgan of High Wycombe, Bucks, Mr Francis Elston, of Shure, Surrey, Mr Creighton Twigg of Parkgate, Cheshire, and Miss Fiona MacPherson of London each received £500. Portfolio list, page 18: how to play, information service, back page.

## Shipyard wins £45m order

British Shipbuilders yesterday won its most valuable merchant ship contract when it got a £45 million order for a computerized 16,500-tonne crane ship for offshore oil fields.

## Agenda for Gorbachov

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the new Soviet leader, faces problems at home and abroad nearly all of which have important military and security aspects on which the armed forces and KGB will expect to have a say.

## No action

The Attorney General said yesterday that he had decided to take no action against Channel 4's *NIS's Official Secrets* because a prosecution would have confirmed interception allegations made in the film.

## Briton killed

The British pilot and three West Germans died when a Cessna 414 hit power lines near Obernburg, south Germany, on a flight from Leeds to Nuremberg.

## Davenport in

Peter Davenport, of Nottingham Forest, has been brought into the England squad for the match against the Republic of Ireland next Tuesday.

**Leader, page 15**  
On the Community Programme, from Mr Bill Griffiths and others; embryo research, from Prof. M Bobrow and others  
**Leading articles:** Germany and European defence; Teachers' strike; Ohio Bank  
**Features, pages 12-14**  
Why we need to understand Soviet ideology; Difficult future for the Democrats; Roger Scruton defines the soul; Miles Kingston's *Moreover*; London Fashion shows-off; Sarah Hogg prepares you for the Budget  
**Obituary, page 19**  
Professor D. P. Walker, Miss Jean Purdy  
**Computer Horizons, pages 24, 25, 28**  
Controlling chips by thought; High-fliers cheery about life-styles; Will celebrity software stop falling sales; Computer aversion to the over 40s

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Court	16	Theatres etc	35
Crosswords	12-36	Universities	16
Diary	14	Weather	16
Events	36	Wills	16

# Pound surge may avert rise in home loan rates

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

A sharply rising pound, a cut in government borrowing and record North Sea oil output provided the Chancellor with an eve-of-Budget boost yesterday.

There is now scope for a one-point reduction in base rates to follow hard on this afternoon's Budget. This would put pressure on the building societies to call off Thursday's threatened mortgage rate increase.

The pound jumped by 2.3 cents against a shaky dollar in London yesterday, to close at \$1.067. Later, in New York, the pound rose another cent to \$1.1160.

The dollar was hit by the run on savings banks in Ohio, which has led to the temporary closure of 71 savings and loan institutions. The Ohio crisis continued yesterday, with Mr Richard Celeste, the state governor, announcing that the savings and loan banks, America's equivalent of building societies, will stay closed until Thursday at the earliest.

The dollar dipped by more than five pence against the pound, which was helped by a rise in oil prices, and expectations that today's Budget will be good for the pound.

Mr Lawson's Budget speech, expected to take just under 90 minutes, will contain a tough restatement of the Government's commitment to its financial strategy.

News of a reduction in government borrowing last month also helped the pound, and pushed money market interest rates down. The public sector was in a position to repay £225 million in February, compared with City expectations that its borrowing requirement would be between £250 million and £1,000 million.

The Treasury said that the figures were affected by "erratic influences". Revenues were boosted by an extra £250 million in VAT revenues, from the new system of collecting VAT on imports, and by a larger-than-expected tax take from North Sea oil.

The figures show that public sector borrowing is not as far out of control as feared. The cumulative PSBR for the first 11 months of the current financial year is £7.6 billion.

Continued on back page, col 6

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Continued on back page, col 6

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German mark, falling from an opening level of DM3.3770 in London to DM3.32 in New York trading.

The pound, however, was strong against all currencies. The sterling index rose by a full point to 73.0. The pound gained four pence to DM3.6971 against the mark.

Dealers said that the pound was helped by the escalation of the Iran-Iraq war, which could

Sarah Hogg's do-it-yourself guide to the Budget speech Page 12

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Continued on back page, col 6



Antarctic return: Lieutenant Commander Clive Waghorn, the injured Royal Navy explorer, arriving at RAF Brize Norton from the Falklands yesterday strapped to a stretcher on board a VC10. Accompanying him was Kerry Gill, who stayed by his side as the submarine weapons expert had lain

in temperatures of -10C for five days with a broken leg on an Antarctic island before his rescue last week (Michael Horsnell writes). Commander Waghorn said: "It's a great relief to get home. But I would be happy to go back there again." (Photograph: John Manning)

## Burgess and Philby files stay secret

The Foreign Office has applied a super-secret classification to the 36-year-old files of a Whitehall committee which had been attended by Philby and Burgess, the Soviet spies (Anthony Bevin, Our Political Correspondent writes).

Lord Gladwyn, the Liberal peer who was Permanent Representative to the United Nations and ambassador to France, complained to the Lords yesterday that he had been refused access to the papers of the Russia Committee, a Foreign Office planning group which he had chaired in 1948-49.

He had told the Foreign Office that he had wanted to refresh his memory about the recommendations and conclusions of the committee and he had given an assurance that he would never make use of any information drawn from the files without the consent of officials.

Continued on back page, col 6

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## Civil Service unions given warning over strike threat

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The Government has served warning on the Civil Service unions that they could face legal action if a threatened one day strike on April 1 goes ahead in contravention of labour laws.

A letter from a senior Treasury official to the unions yesterday made clear the Government's intention to try to prevent the 24-hour stoppage over pay. A union leader said last night that it was "pretty inevitable" that writs seeking to halt the action would be issued against some unions.

Four of the six Civil Service unions yesterday started consultations with their members on union leaders' calls for industrial action over the Government's 3.9 per cent pay offer. The results of the consultations among three unions should be clear by the end of the week although the largest union, the Civil and Public Service Association, is holding a two-week consultation.

The CPSA could be the main target of any legal action because it has refused to comply with the provisions of the Trade Union Act 1984 for holding ballots before calling industrial action and retaining union immunity against civil actions for damages.

The letter to the unions, representing 500,000 white collar staff, from Mr Peter Kemp, deputy secretary at the Treasury with responsibility for pay, reads:

"I thought it right to let you know that granting time under the (facilities) agreement for the purpose of holding ballots should not be regarded as endorsement by management of the union's arrangement for that ballot."

"It is for the union to ensure that the arrangements comply with the provision of part two of the (1984) Act, if they wish to preserve the immunity provided by section 13 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974," Mr Kemp wrote.

Union leaders were last night interpreting this as a clear indication of imminent legal action against unions not complying with the 1984 Act.

Mr John Sheldon, general secretary of the Civil Service Union, said: "The threat is very clear. They intend to look closely at our method of consultation, which they have been satisfied with in the past, with the aim of initiating legal action."

But other union officials believed the Government's letter might be an attempt to formally establish its position, clearing the way for individual union members to take the legal action to stop the action.

Continued on back page, col 6

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## BBC 1 dropping Play of Month

By David Hewson Arts Correspondent

The BBC is dropping its flagship drama series *Play of the Month* from BBC 1 and replacing it with more popular material.

The decision was broken to stunned production staffs yesterday by the Controller of BBC 1, Mr Michael Grade, who, it is understood, has not seen the six plays in the 20-year-old series already made for showing this summer.

Mr Grade has told senior BBC staff that he cannot find room in the BBC 1 schedules for *Play of the Month*, and the six productions, which cost £2m to make, are now without any planned showings.

They include a version of *Antigone*, starring Sir John Gielgud, Omar Sharif, Dorothy Tutin and Edward Fox appear in other productions.

BBC 1 will run occasional single plays in the future, but serious drama will now be confined to BBC 2, ending the corporation's long-standing commitment to produce critically acclaimed classical plays for the popular channel.

Mr Kenneth Ives, who directed two of the plays, Strindberg's *The Father* and Sartre's *Victims Circle*, said last night: "I think it is very sad that such a prestige slot as *Play of the Month* would seem to be about to disappear from BBC 1 in its twentieth year."

The BBC said BBC 1 will show 11 plays on Sunday nights, possibly including some made for *Play of the Month*. It is understood, however, that only one of the six plays is likely to get a main network slot.

## Inquiry finds Chelsea guilty

By Stuart Jones Football Correspondent

A Football Association commission of inquiry, investigating the crowd disturbances at Stamford Bridge on March 4, has found Chelsea guilty of failing to take all reasonable precautions in accordance with the regulations. The club has been reprimanded and ordered to improve certain areas of the ground.

The members' enclosure in the new West Stand is to be closed until slatted seats have been replaced with "approved seating". Mr Ken Bates, Chelsea's chairman, has admitted that the club has been reprimanded and ordered to improve certain areas of the ground.

The backs of the seats in the East Stand are to be "safely secured, to the satisfaction of a consultant engineer". During Chelsea's defeat by Sunderland in the Milk Cup semi-final that night, wooden planks used to support the seats were ripped off and thrown like javelins at patrolling policemen.

Chelsea have been instructed to improve the perimeter fencing to prevent crowd invasions and to print warning notices in the club programme until the end of the season. Similar warnings are to be broadcast during the half-time interval of each of the first team's home fixtures.

Les Mackay, the commission's chairman, said: "We considered shutting the ground or having the club play some matches behind closed doors but those ideas were rejected. The cost of the improvements are between £30,000 and £40,000, and there is also a loss of revenue during the time the improvements are carried out."

Despite the Government's recent demand for stronger action to be taken, the sport's governing body has again proved inadequate in dealing effectively with hooliganism. Only with the assistance of the new "war-embled" to be led by Mrs Margaret Thatcher will the FA be able to exercise sufficient muscle.

Ted Croker, the FA secretary, who confirmed that the report on hooliganism will be delivered to Downing Street on Thursday, is hoping for an early amendment of the Association's regulations limiting the punishment that can be imposed. The changes may take place at the FA's annual general meeting in May.

Luton Town and Millwall, involved in the FA Cup tie marred by violence last Wednesday, are to face similar charges. On March 28, the FA will conduct an inquiry into the behaviour of Millwall's supporters and into the precautions taken by Luton to prevent a pitch invasion.

Police view, page 2  
David Miller, page 29

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## Ministry's £95,000 new man in qualification mix-up

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister said last night that the Ministry of Defence's new £95,000 a year chief of Defence Procurement had been exceptionally exempted from the requirement to obtain an official Civil Service certificate of qualification for the job.

Mr Peter Levene, aged 43, takes up his new post today and Mrs Thatcher said in a delayed written Commons reply that his original appointment had been based on the "mistaken" belief that a certificate would not be required under the terms of the

Civil Service Order in Council of 1982.

It had been thought that the Civil Service Commissioners did not need to be asked to consider the issue of qualification because Mr Levene was being seconded to Whitehall from United Scientific Holdings plc.

But Mrs Thatcher said: "On the basis of the public faith so pledged, both the Ministry of Defence and Mr Levene have entered into arrangements to enable the appointment to be put into effect, which it would



Mr Levene: Takes up new post today.

be very difficult, if not impossible, to undo."

The Civil Service commissioners had therefore been

asked, and had agreed, "in these wholly exceptional circumstances" to accept the appointment without a certificate under the provisions of an exemption clause in the 1982 Order.

When Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, announced the appointment in a written Commons reply on December 19 he said that Mr Levene would "sever all connection with his present company, and at the end of his appointment he has agreed to be subject to the same rules governing the acceptance of 'outside' appointments as apply to civil servants."

Mr Heseltine did not suggest that Mr Levene was being seconded by his company.

Mrs Thatcher said last night: "Mr Levene will now be appointed under a fixed term contract not exceeding five years and not by secondment from an outside organization."

In his Commons reply last December, Mr Heseltine said that the appointment of Mr Levene, who acted as his personal adviser for six months last year, was part of an effort "being made to secure greater value for money from my department's equipment budget, which in 1984-85 amounts to some £8 billion."



# Government accused of blocking law reform by holding secret talks

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government was accused yesterday of thwarting important law reform proposals through its insistence on consulting in secrecy and "behind closed doors".

Dr Peter North, a former law commissioner and now principal of Jesus College, Oxford, said that once Law Commission reports reach the Government, a "blanket of secrecy descends" which could not be justified in the field of law reform.

That failure to "expose decision-making to the public gaze" led to a suspicion of "deals made behind closed doors" with lobbyists, he said.

Dr North, who was giving the Philip James lecture at Leeds University, said that one important report, which had "biten the dust" as a result of secret consultation was that by the Law Commission in 1980 on the law of insurance relating to non-disclosure and breach of warranty.

The proposals, which strengthened the rights of the insured, were welcomed by the consumer lobby but resisted in parts of the insurance industry.

The Government had made clear its intention to legislate in this session of Parliament, Dr

North said. But late last year the Commons was told it was embarking on discussions with the insurance industry to see if legislation was needed to tackle the difficulties with the law as it stood.

"This really is a disgraceful way to proceed and a clear waste of public money," Dr North said. The Law Commission had had extensive comments from the industry on its working paper. The final report was accepted by the Department of Trade and Industry this week, which was followed by a long period of further consultation and another consultation document. Then, after a commitment to legislate, there was to be further discussion.

"The suspicious observer might conclude that the insurance industry lobby has been active behind closed doors and has in fact won," he added. It was inconceivable that there was anything in such an area of law that could not be debated or decided in public.

Dr North cited other examples of substantial reports being rejected. One was the Law Commission's proposals on family property, which recom-

mended that spouses should own the matrimonial home jointly. "The present administration would appear to have no intention of implementing this proposal", he said.

Other instances could be found in criminal law "where most recommendations have not been implemented, and where they had, the reason depends 'as much on short-term political concerns as on a measured judgement of the merits of the proposal and its priority as against other unimplemented reports'".

A second difficulty was when government departments failed to examine law reform proposals. Speedy consideration usually came from the Lord Chancellor's Department and the Department of Trade and Industry, he said. But that was not the case with the Home Office or the Department of the Environment.

Calling for a review of the machinery of law-making and the "arcane and antiquated procedures" by which law reform measures reached the statute book, Dr North called for freedom of information legislation to provide a "real impetus" to law reform.



Kenneth Pegg and his former fiancée, Ruth Thompson.

## JP accused of killing girl's lover

A magistrate, Kenneth Pegg, stabbed his former fiancée's lover to death with a surgical knife after becoming suspicious about their secret affair, a court was told yesterday.

He stabbed the man six times before loading him into the back of his Jeep, the prosecution told the jury at St Albans Crown Court.

But within half an hour of the alleged attack in a multi-storey car park in Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire he was stopped by the police.

Pegg, aged 36, of Cow Roast, Tring, pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Peter Goddard on August 9 last year.

Mr Alan Suckling, QC, for the prosecution, said Mr Goddard, aged 26, was a friend of the defendant's former fiancée, Miss Ruth Thompson, aged 21. They had met several years before.

In 1982 she was working in a newspaper shop and one of the customers was Pegg, who was also a Territorial Army officer. He invited her out.

The couple became engaged and at his request she stopped seeing Mr Goddard. But the engagement was not successful, Mr Suckling said.



Peter Goddard: "stabbed six times".

It was broken off once or twice before finally ending in October 1983. Mr Suckling said: "She then started seeing Peter Goddard again and they slept together."

In spring 1984 Pegg told her he regretted breaking off the engagement. "She agreed to renew it, but she kept this from Goddard. The situation developed where she was having sexual intercourse with both men."

Two days before the killing, Pegg learned that Miss Thompson had visited Mr Goddard's home at Abdon Hill, Hemel Hempstead. That evening the two men, both "calm and controlled", discussed the situation. Next day Miss Thompson returned gifts to Pegg.

On August 9 Pegg parked his Suzuki Jeep near Mr Goddard's home and waited for him to return from work.

Mr Suckling said the Crown case is that the defendant then attacked Goddard with the amputation knife, stabbed him at least six times until he was as good as dead and then coolly loaded his body into the Suzuki and drove off with it.

He said people in a nearby doctor's surgery heard "loud and distressful" screaming.

## Joseph firm on teachers' pay offer

By Our Education Correspondent

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, told teachers yesterday that no extra money would be given to local authorities for a higher pay offer, if the unions opted for arbitration.

His letter to the National Union of Teachers was in reply to a letter it had sent to the Prime Minister.

Mr Doug McAvoy, deputy general secretary of the NUT, said the reply vindicated the attitude of the union in refusing to agree to arbitration. It would be foolish for teachers to submit their claim to arbitration again in the knowledge that the employers would argue inability to pay.

Today the NUT steps up its campaign of rolling three-day strikes. It expects the education of 255,000 pupils to be disrupted as 7,000 teachers in 434 schools go on strike, in 47 local education authorities.

Yesterday the union was preparing to sue a third local authority, Doncaster, for docking teachers' pay. The authority has been given until noon tomorrow to restore deductions from teachers refusing to cover for absent colleagues.

Doncaster has not decided whether it will contest the court action. *Leading article, page 15*

## Challenge to NUT dominance

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The dominance of the National Union of Teachers within the Burnham Committee, which negotiates pay, is being challenged by other teaching unions.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, is being pressed to review the unions' membership claims, which determine their representation on the committee.

The issue is important because the NUT, the largest teachers' union, has the biggest representation on the teachers' side of the committee. With the help of the college lecturers' union, it has a majority and can defeat all other unions.

If it disagrees with any or all of the other teacher unions, as has been the case about tactics in the pay dispute, it can ignore them and insist on its own viewpoint. The convention of Burnham is that the other unions do not even have speaking rights when they are meeting in full session with local authority employers.

The other unions resent this, and feel they should be allowed to speak. Some are questioning the membership statistics which enable the NUT to wield such power.

The figures are based on membership calculated at December 31, 1979, when the last review was held and the Professional Association of

The National Union of Teachers was accused in the High Court yesterday of unlawfully excluding the Professional Association of Teachers (PAT) from salary and other working parties on the Burnham Committee.

Mr Dennis Henry, QC, for PAT, told Mr Justice MacPherson that the NUT was wrongly treating the committee "as its private fief rather than a public law institution set up by Parliament".

The union, which has one representative on Burnham compared with the NUT's 16, is seeking a declaration that Mr Peter Dawson, its general secretary, is entitled to be appointed to any sub-committee or working party of the organization.

The hearing continues today.

Keith to review the figures. PAT, the smallest union, has a no-strike policy. It claims membership rose by 27 per cent last year, and since the strikes began, has been gaining more than 500 recruits a week.

Mr Peter Smith, deputy general secretary of AMMA, says: "For a long time the statistics have shown that there are more members of teachers' unions than there are teachers. I am quite convinced that the NUT has lost a substantial number of members in the past five years."

PAT complained to Sir Keith that the NUT membership registered with the Trades Union Congress is 210,000, whereas the figure it gives publicly is 235,000.

An NUT spokeswoman says the difference is explained by the inclusion of retired members in the higher figure.

## Scientist aimed to hold back atom test facts

Lord Penney, Britain's leading scientist at the 1950s atom bomb tests in Australia, found a way to prevent Australian scientists from finding out useful facts about the blasts, it was disclosed yesterday.

He had expected that the Australians would want to examine radioactive samples collected after the five explosions and proposed to keep them happy without giving away too much, the Royal Australian Commission, which is inquiring into the tests, was told in London.

"While I am not very keen to give them samples, I don't see how we can refuse," he wrote to the head of the Ministry of Defence in 1955. His suggestion was to provide the Australians with samples if requested but to wait a few days so that some of the short-lived key isotopes had decayed.

Lord Penney's letter was produced by Mr Peter McLellan, a barrister assisting the commission.

Lord Penney told Mr McLellan that he had been reluctant to provide specimens because it would have meant discussing weapons.

## Road inquiry

A £27 million scheme to upgrade the southern end of the London to Brighton road to relieve congestion will be examined at a public inquiry opening at Heston today.

## Tories split on political levy ballot

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Top Conservative trade unionists are divided over whether to campaign for a "no" vote in the political levy ballots due to start next month.

Some argue that the Conservative Trade Unionists (CTU) should urge members to oppose the payments while others say the CTU should urge union members to take part in the vote as a democratic duty. They believe that if the Labour Party's main source of funds is cut off, the spotlight would then shift uncomfortably on company donations to Tory funds.

Under the 1984 Trade Union Act the 47 unions with political funds have 13 months from March 1 to hold ballots. The Labour Party receives £5 million from unions.

The first to ballot will be the print union Sogat '82 next month. The white collar union Apex will vote in May/June, the general and municipal workers in June, and the electricians and communication workers in July, the transport and general workers in August/September, the engineers in September, the National Union of Railwaymen in October/November and the National Graphical Association and possibly the National Union of Public Employees in November.

## Picket over technology deal closes union office

Leaders of the National Graphical Association (NGA) met Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, last night to protest over a new technology deal signed by the National Union of Journalists (NUJ).

Mr Tony Dubbins, leader of the NGA, made an official complaint against the journalists' union for signing a "direct input" agreement at the Express and Star at Wolverhampton, which bypasses work normally done by association members.

Mr Tony Dubbins has issued a statement calling for the expulsion of the NUJ from the TUC and yesterday members of the association mounted a picket line outside the journalists' headquarters in central London.

Members of the white-collar union, Apex, employed in the NUJ's administration department walked out and preparation for the journalists' annual delegate meeting next week was delayed.

## Militant check in Woolwich

Woolwich constituency Labour party has selected Mr John Walker, leader of the Greenwich Council, as its candidate for the next election, rejecting Mr Eddie McFarland, a supporter of the Trotskyist Militant tendency, in one of the strongest London bases.

At a meeting of the party management committee on Sunday, Mr Walker won the Woolwich nomination in a straight contest with Mr Peter Williams, a prominent left-winger who is a member of Labour's powerful national conference arrangements committee.

## Republic protest over ex-Nazi

A campaign has been launched by the Irish Republic's 2,000-member Jewish community to keep out Pter Menten, the Dutch Nazi war criminal, who is due to be released on Friday from prison in Holland, and is expected to attempt to return to his house in Leuven, Belgium.

Menten, aged 85, is a former SS officer and was jailed for 15 years in 1977 for collaborating with the Nazis in the massacre of Polish Jews.

## £620 cost of blocking path

Mr Nicholas Mills, a farmer of Burford, Oxfordshire, who pleaded guilty to obstructing a footpath by planting oilseed rape across it, was fined £120 with £300 costs by Witney magistrates yesterday.

The case was brought by Mr Christopher Hall, former director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, with the support of the Ramblers Association.

## Prison after sniffling death

David Sydal David, aged 53, of Knox Street, Port Talbot, was jailed for a total of seven years at Carmarthen Crown Court yesterday for manslaughter and sex offences.

David had denied the manslaughter of Christopher Larkman, aged 15, who collapsed and died after inhaling spray David supplied. David admitted a number of sex offences.

## 'Majority back' smokers' rights

Non-smokers are "strongly tolerant" of the minority of people in England and Wales who smoke, a lobbying group for the tobacco industry said yesterday.

The Freedom Organization for the Right to Enjoy Smoking Tobacco (Forest) cited a Harris poll and said the majority, including non-smokers, strongly defend the right of people to smoke if they wish.

## £10,000 bail in robbery case

John Atkinson, aged 20, of Edmonton, was remanded on £10,000 bail until April 9 as a member of a gang accused of conspiracy to rob security guards.

He was wounded in the chest when police ambushed men at a Bejam centre. Two others were remanded in custody for a week.

## Labour choice

Mr Henry McLeish, aged 36, a member of Fife Regional Council and a former professional footballer, has been selected as prospective Labour candidate for Fife Central, the constituency of Mr Willie Hamilton, MP, who is to retire.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$22; Belgium 18; Canada \$22; France 18; Germany 18; Hong Kong \$22; India 18; Italy 18; Japan 18; Korea 18; Luxembourg 18; Malaysia 18; Mexico 18; Netherlands 18; New Zealand 18; Norway 18; Portugal 18; Singapore 18; South Africa 18; Spain 18; Sweden 18; Switzerland 18; Taiwan 18; Thailand 18; USA \$22; West Germany 18.

## Rebels defy NUM vote on 50p levy

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Nottinghamshire miners' leaders yesterday took a further step to distance the area from the leadership of the National Union of Mineworkers when they voted not to co-operate with a ballot to raise money for dismissed miners.

The national ballot, to authorize a 50p a week levy of all 186,000 NUM members, is due to start tomorrow but will be boycotted by Nottinghamshire, which is likely to be joined by the Leicestershire and south Derbyshire areas.

The decision to call a ballot was taken by the national executive and will almost certainly be used by the leadership as further evidence of the Nottinghamshire area's intent to set up a breakaway union with the two other dissident areas. Disciplinary action against the moderate Midlands areas could be taken at the union's annual conference in July.

NUM leaders have launched the ballot to provide finance for the 650 miners who remain dismissed for alleged offences during the strike. A meeting of the national executive will decide next week whether to recommend action against Nottinghamshire.

It had been thought that the executive meeting would be brought forward to this week, but last night that appeared unlikely. Next week's meeting will hear calls from Nottinghamshire and other areas for a re-opening of formal negotiations with the National Coal Board on pay and working conditions and discuss the possibility of early cuts in the industry's workforce as the coal board implements its plans to reduce uneconomic capacity.

More than 700 miners walked out of the Betws colliery near Ammanford yesterday when management told them that because of delays to maintenance caused by the overtime ban there was only work for about 50 of them on the morning shift.

Local union leaders had decided to suspend the ban in order to get a cable belt mended, but their advice was overturned by a ballot of the men.

The NUM in South Wales has lodged an appeal against the dismissal of five men from the smokeless fuel plant at Abercwmboi for the alleged intimidation of Mr Paul Watson who worked during the strike.

At Markham pit, near Chesterfield, more than 1,000 men - half the workforce - walked out over the introduction of a new maintenance shift. The coal board said it would not negotiate until the men returned.

The National Coal Board in Scotland announced yesterday that transport contracts for carrying miners to work in west Fife are to be put out to tender.

## £45m crane ship order for north

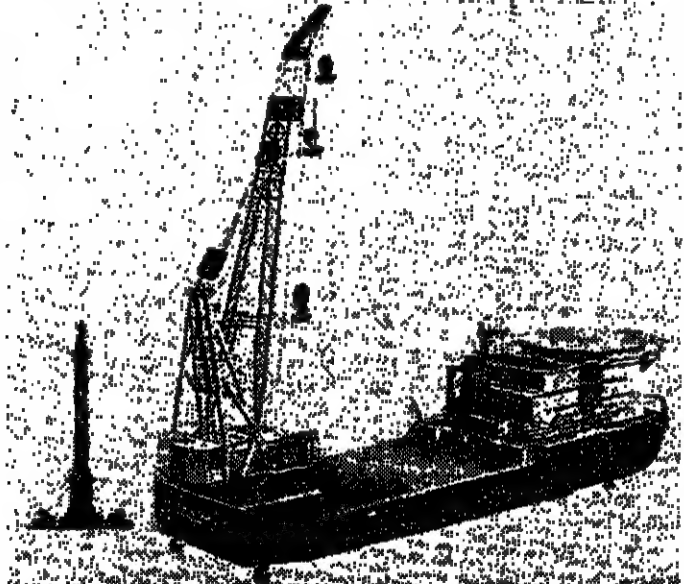
By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The largest-value merchant ship contract to be awarded to a state-owned British Shipbuilders was announced yesterday. It is a £45 million order for a 16,500-tonne crane ship for use in the North Sea and other off-shore oil fields.

Appropriately, the vessel has been ordered by a British shipowner, ITM (Offshore) of Middlesbrough, and will be built by Sunderland Shipbuilders, the north-east yard which employs 1,200 and which last year recorded a loss of £12.7 million.

The new ship, due for delivery next summer, will be the largest mono-hulled crane vessel in the world and at its full height above the waterline the 430ft crane will be two and a half times higher than Nelson's Column.

It will be capable of lifting



The crane, 2 1/2 times the size of Nelson's Column

## NHS agrees scheme to train Saudi doctors

By Nicholas Timmins

The National Health Service is to train up to 30 Saudi Arabian doctors a year in a scheme which could provide the first steps towards controlling immigration of overseas doctors to Britain.

Under the proposal, which has tacit government backing, Saudi Arabia will pay all the fees and salaries for their doctors to receive higher training in Britain for a period of up to four years. At the end of that time they would return home.

The NHS would, in effect, get their services during training free and the doctors would receive clinical experience in one of the better NHS training posts.

The scheme is being launched as the Department of Health has been holding talks with the Home Office on the introduction of some form of work or training permit for overseas doctors to ensure that they return home after training.

## MPs told of 'resentment' over race laws

Britain's immigration controls are building up "enormous resentment" among permanently settled people, MPs were told yesterday.

Mrs Sheila Stevens, senior councillor of the Home Office-funded United Kingdom Immigration Advisory Service (UKIAS) said that in 13 years of working at Heathrow Airport she had never seen an American, Australian or Canadian stopped for questioning if they were vague about their stay.

But people settled in Britain for more than 20 years were subjected to intense personal inquiries when their relatives tried to visit them from the Indian sub-continent.

"People who have become UK citizens and see themselves as citizens of this country have their background gone into."

Mrs Stevens was one of five UKIAS officials giving evidence at the start of an inquiry into the immigration service by the Race Relations and Immigration Sub-Committee.



The President of Tanzania, Dr Julius Nyerere, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie at Lambeth Palace yesterday.

## Nonsense to ban football clubs, police chief says

By Peter Davenport

Calls to ban matches and close down offending football clubs were dismissed as nonsense yesterday by Mr James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester.

"If we reach the stage in this country where people can't go to football matches or clubs can't survive because of threats of violent outbreaks, then, as far as I am concerned, we have reached the end of the road," he said.

Mr Anderton is chairman of the Association of Chief Police Officers' standing committee on football hooliganism, which has just completed a 10-page report into the difficulty in

response to a Department of the Environment initiative last year.

It has been among documents to be discussed by the Prime Minister when she meets Football Association officials shortly on the crowd situations highlighted by disorder at the Luton-Millwall game last week.

The measures proposed by the committee include the installation of closed-circuit television to provide faster and accurate identification of troublemakers, a ban on alcohol in grounds and on buses and trains carrying supporters to matches, searching everyone entering a ground, better crowd control and segregation facilities, and a more sophisticated intelligence system to allow the police to make better plans to handle potential trouble games.

The report also calls for courts to impose maximum possible sentences and for the provision of more attendance centres where troublemakers can spend their Saturday afternoons.

Mr Anderton also dismissed as impractical suggestions of identity cards for fans.

He said that in the 40 weeks of football each year there were 2,200 league and cup matches, and the number of outbreaks similar to that at Luton were very few.

"What people have to remember is that no matter

how well organized and efficient the police, it is very difficult to prevent and contain sudden, serious eruptions of criminal violence and serious public disorder at football matches."

Police at York yesterday put on show the tools of football violence confiscated by officers armed with metal detectors at the Bootham ground on Sunday.

Dozens of deadly weapons were also discarded among the gates. The potentially lethal haul included flick knives, razor blades, Stanley knives, a metal scribing spike, and chains.

Before the match between

صكنا من الراحيل



## Organized poaching gangs seeking big catches threaten salmon rivers

By Nicholas Rothwell

Britain's salmon rivers are the target of a new wave of organized poaching by skilled gangs, regional water authorities claimed yesterday after a court case which uncovered the methods of today's poachers.

At Bolton Crown Court, Greater Manchester, three men were jailed for 12 months each for what Judge Ralph Wood described as "a great slaughter of fish".

The Welsh Water Authority welcomed the sentences and said the men were the first to be apprehended red-handed after a number of poisonings in Welsh salmon rivers.

The men Eric Rogers, aged 28, a coal merchant, Edward Lowe, aged 30, a labourer, and Peter Phillips, aged 30, a nightclub doorman, all of Manchester, were found guilty of putting one pound of cyanide in the River Dovey near Dolgellau in mid-Wales, and killing 276 sea trout and 1,500 other large fish. Cyanide kills by suffocation, removing oxygen from the water but leaving the fish still edible.

The case illustrated the sophistication of a new breed of criminal involved in poaching. The men were arrested last August near the river at Machynlleth, Gwynedd, in a night raid by water bailiffs who had been watching the river since June.

The poisoning will cost "thousands of pounds" to make good through restocking, water authority officials said.

Mr David Batters, a solicitor for the water authority, said the sentences were a valuable deterrent to other commercial poachers. He confirmed that

there have been several other cases of river poisoning in Wales in recent years, but the three men were the first to be caught.

The poaching gangs have considerable resources of manpower and equipment, according to Mr Vaughan Johnson, an official of the water authority. They are believed to change their cars or vans often during the raids to escape detection, and short-distance radios are used. Poachers also follow the movements of bailiffs "so they can hit the right spot at the right time."

### Bailiffs fight back

Water bailiffs in Wales have begun to use military-style night-vision in their war against the growing menace of organized poaching.

The image intensifiers, similar to the type used by the Army on night patrol in Northern Ireland, are helping the Welsh Water Authority's 69 full-time bailiffs to identify offenders and arrest poachers while they still have their nets or fish in their hands.

Mr John Elford Jones, chairman of the water authority, said this week: "Poachers today are callous and strictly commercial. Most would happily wipe out every fish in miles of river with poison just to fill a van for restaurants on the other side of Britain."

The Welsh Water Authority says that fish stocks are now becoming endangered.

"The new methods include high quality nets and use of cyanide poisons, and the disturbing thing is this kills everything in a given stretch of river so the poachers are possibly killing the next generation of fish as well," he said.

To the alarm of the Welsh Water Authority, the men sentenced yesterday were found to be carrying a national atlas with the locations of rich fishing rivers circled in ink. Mr Johnson said this suggested the poachers had a form of intelligence back up for their operations.

The Wessex Water Authority too has encountered organized poaching.

Although poisons have not been found in the rivers, last year a gang of divers was snatching salmon from the river Frome. Significantly, they were not from the area. Now bailiffs patrol the south coast from Christchurch harbour to Lyme Regis.

"This situation is very serious," Mr Johnson said. "There is a definite switch away from the local poacher out to supplement his larder towards gangs coming in from across the border, really amounting to organized crime."

There are fears that low fines imposed on offenders might not deter poachers, as the potential gain from taking fish is considerable. In Wales, the catch from a well-planned raid can be worth as much as £8,000, and a standard fine is in the range of £50 to £200, with magistrates often inclined to have sympathy for offenders who are out of work.

## Inquiry to examine smear test secrecy

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

The Department of Health has launched an investigation into the efficiency of screening systems for cervical cancer after studying the case of a woman who was not told the result of her test until too late and died last year.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, announced yesterday an inquiry was being held into the screening of the woman, aged 33, the mother of a young daughter, and two other women, both seriously ill, who were also not told of the positive results of cervical smear tests.

Dr Donald Acheson, the department's chief medical officer, is to investigate the screening system in Oxfordshire, where all three women were tested.

Under the system in the county, women who had tests were told that if they heard nothing further they could assume all was well.

Mr Clarke said: "It would be a mistake to start a great purge following this tragedy, but the follow-up system needs to be tightened. We have told health authorities to set up local systems and quite a number are lagging behind. We are going to chase them up."

The screening system nationally was described as "shambles" at the weekend by Mr Frank Dobson, the shadow Health Minister, who is calling for a computerized system to ensure that where tests prove positive, action will always be taken.

Mr Clarke was making a statement in the House of Commons in response to an emergency question tabled by Mr Dobson.

Dr Acheson said the Department of Health inquiry in Oxfordshire would not be a "witch hunt" and appealed to women not to overburden doctors with inquiries about their health.

However, Dr Ann McPherson, a leading critic of the county's screening system, said: "Women should be informed whether their test was positive or negative. If they don't hear from their doctor within six weeks, they should get in contact with him."

## Resignation of tourism chief

By Derek Harris Commercial Editor

Mr Andrew Thorburn, who has been chief executive of the English Tourist Board (ETB) for less than two years, is leaving at the end of this month.

The termination of his service is "by agreement," the ETB said. No indication was given whether there had been any policy or other disagreement.

Mr Thorburn, who has a local government and planning background, was appointed in May 1983 when Mr Michael Montague was the chairman of ETB. But since then Mr Duncan Black has taken over as chairman of both the ETB and the British Tourist Authority, bringing a big shake-up in the organization of both bodies.

Mr Black, with a reputation as a tough businessman, was brought in by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, to bring the two bodies closer together. Five London office buildings have been scrapped and most staff from the two organizations are now in the Thames Tower at Hammersmith. More than 40 jobs have disappeared.

## Job chance from judge is rejected

An unemployed man yesterday rejected a job offer from a judge at the Central Criminal Court because it would have meant getting up too early.

Everton Samuels, aged 23, an electronics technician, said the two-and-a-half hour journey would be too long.

Samuels, of Redcliffe Walk, Chalkhill Estate, Wembley, out of work for two years, was given the opportunity by Judge Michael Argyle, QC.

He pleaded guilty to possessing cannabis and was bound over for having a flick knife as an offensive weapon.

Judge Argyle got in touch with a firm in Middlesex, where Samuels had previously tried to get work.

When Judge Argyle offered to defer sentence for three months so that Samuels could try to get the job, his counsel, Mr James Richardson, said the position was "unrealistic" because of the journey.

Judge Argyle adjourned sentence for seven days and threatened to send Samuels to jail if he did not find work.

Afterwards Samuels's father of two said: "If the council moved me to a flat near the site or the judge bought me a car, then I would take the job tomorrow."

## Law chief acts against solicitors

By Frances Gibb Legal Affairs Correspondent

Sir John Donaldson, the Master of the Rolls, meted out tough treatment to three firms of solicitors yesterday after they had failed to have their appeal cases ready on time.

With two other judges, Sir John referred the names of the firms to the solicitors' professional body, the Law Society, after mention in court of cases in which none of the firms had provided the paper work sought from them, nor any explanation for their lack of action.

The solicitors will face disciplinary proceedings by the Law Society. They will be asked for an explanation and if they fail to provide one, will be referred to the professional purposes committee. That committee may deal with the matter by means of a reprimand or refer the cases to the disciplinary tribunal if serious misconduct is thought to have occurred.

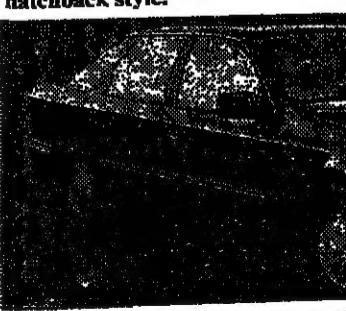
Last week Sir John criticized solicitors for poor preparation and errors in bundles of documents which was taking up too much of the civil appeal office's time.

## A Granada to beat the thieves

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Ford's new Granada, previewed for the Press yesterday, is the first mass-produced car to fit anti-lock braking as standard equipment. It also has Chubb security locks which are claimed to be theft proof.

But again Ford is gambling by switching from a traditional saloon layout featuring a large boot to the more versatile hatchback style.



Tradition breaker: The new Ford Granada, with more leg room in front and a versatile hatchback.

## Father in contract killing investigated

Mr Harry Mullocks, the pensioner who admitted that he paid for the murder of his son-in-law, admitted yesterday that he, under investigation by the Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr Roger Smith was stabbed to death in the back garden of his Johannesburg home, in South Africa, by a hired killer, David Mguni.

Mrs Maureen Smith, aged 41, had hired Mguni through an intermediary, the family chauffeur, Jack Ramogale, because her husband would not give her a divorce.

All three were sentenced to hang, but Mr Mullocks confessed he had paid £6,000 for the killing.

Mr Mullocks, aged 73, a wealthy East-ender, said in a sworn affidavit that he proposed the murder rather than have his daughter commit suicide. As a result the sentence on Mrs Smith, who was three-times married, was commuted to 20 years' imprisonment. Death sentences on Ramogale and Mguni were commuted to 15 years and 30 years respectively. The DPP has asked Scotland

Yard to conduct the investigation. Although Britain has no extradition treaty with South Africa, Britons can face trial for such crimes committed there.

Mr Mullocks said yesterday: "I have been approached by Scotland Yard. One of Smith's family or close relatives has demanded that my affidavit be investigated."

"I think they have found out that a petition is being put forward on behalf of Maureen to get her sentence reduced, and they are doing this to combat that for some reason."

سكرا من الامل



Copybook pose: Sally Gilbert (left) and Jane Stanford, both of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, inspired by the discus thrower in the British Museum exhibition of Greek and Roman sculpture, which the Prince and Princess of Wales will open on April 3. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

## Rail drivers lose 'deaths on line' case

Four train drivers who suffered depression and shock after suicides or fatal accidents on the line were not entitled to money from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, the High Court held yesterday.

Their mental injuries were not attributable to "crimes of violence," three judges decided in an important test case.

Lord Justice Watkins said it was "highly unsatisfactory" that there was no definition, or even a reasoned explanation, of what constituted a crime of violence for the purposes of the criminal injuries compensation scheme.

The court hoped that those who draft legislation would consider "at least a broad and comprehensive statement of the policy to be followed in compensating such victims."

In 1981 more than 420 people were killed on railway lines and a number were injured. Many drivers, although blameless, became mentally ill and depressed.

The court upheld the board's interpretation of the wording of the scheme and dismissed appeals by the drivers against the refusal of compensation.

The drivers were: Mr Cyril Webb, of Poplar Drive, Alsegar, Stoke on Trent, who was shocked and depressed after a man jumped in front of his train near Wolverhampton, in July 1979.

Mr Sidney Warner, of Edenfield Gardens, Worcester Park, Surrey, suffered depression and anxiety after a woman psychiatric patient threw herself under his London tube train at Fulham Broadway in January 1981. Three months later a football supporter jumped on the line in front of Mr Warner's train. Mr Warner avoided the youth, but was shocked and further depressed.

Mr Albert Wilks, of Hunter Street, Buteon Ferry, Neath, Glamorgan, had no chance of avoiding a woman suicide who walked in front of his train at Bridgend in December 1975. He suffered chronic anxiety and depression.

Mr Harry Clark, of Saxon Crescent, Horsham, Sussex, suffered a whiplash injury and shock when his train killed a man aged 84 on the line near Horsham in June 1979.

The men's claims are expected to go to the Court of Appeal.

## High-tech alliance fights back

By Bill Johnstone Technology Correspondent

Forty of Britain's top high technology companies which supply advanced computer-based office equipment have formed an alliance to fight off competition from abroad.

Partners in the group, who have total sales of £1.5 billion a year and employ 33,000 people, are concerned they must compete more effectively against market leaders from Japan, the United States and European

states. To that end they have formed the new group to help improve their marketing and development skills.

The new partnership, the British Office Technology Manufacturers Association, will also seek to ensure British buyers of automated office equipment know what is available from British suppliers.

Inspired by the National Economic Development Office the corporate members include ICL, Acorn and STC

● The computer union, APEN (Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff), has published guidelines to help employers to provide satisfying jobs when new technology is introduced into a company.

Mr Roy Grantham, union general secretary, emphasized at the launch of the guidelines yesterday the need to have co-operation between management and workforce to introduce technology.

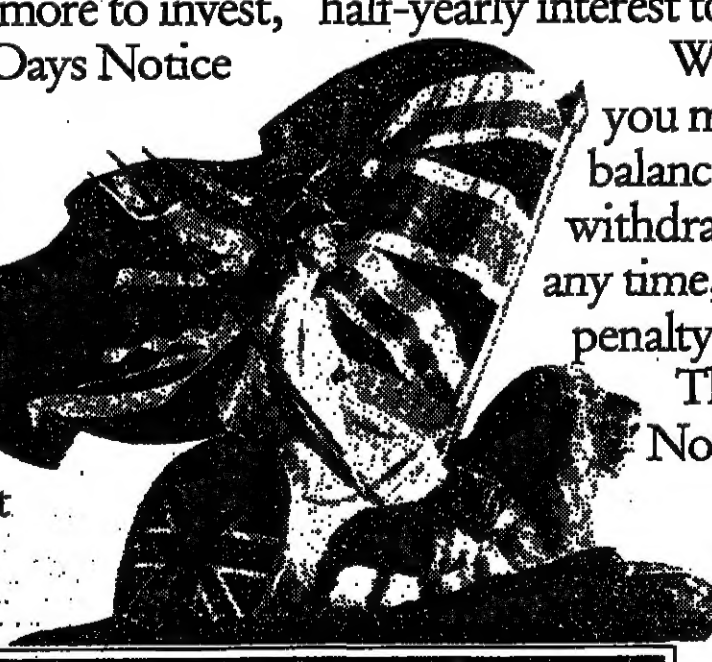
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PARLIAMENT MARCH 18 1985

Attorney's consultations

Cancer tests

Transport questions

# Ministers only consulted on security aspects

## FILM ON MI5

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General said during Commons questions on the film *M.I. 5: The Secret Service* that he had consulted with Lord Whitelaw, the Home Secretary and the Prime Minister on one issue, the security implications of interceptions. They did not give their views on any other aspect of the case and he consulted no other ministers.

He said an investigation by the Metropolitan Police into the allegations contained in the film was now under way. Many of the allegations were vague and unspecified.

He had announced on March 5 there would be no prosecution under the Official Secrets Act in connection with the film.

Mr David Wainwright (Walsall North, Lab): As far as the makers of the film and the two former employees of MI5 are concerned, that was undoubtedly a wise decision, but serious allegations made in the film about malpractices and abuses carried out by the Security Services should be a matter of concern to his department as well as to the Prime Minister and Home Secretary.

Does he not feel that if there is to be confidence in the Security Services it is essential they should be able to carry out their duties without the sort of political prejudice clearly there is now?

Sir Michael Havers: I am very much aware of the allegations contained in the film. I got a copy myself. I spoke with the Director of Public Prosecutions and asked him to request the Metropolitan Police to investigate them. That investigation is now under way. The Metropolitan Police will report to the DPP who will in turn report to me.

Sir Edward Gardner (Fife, C): During the debate on the interception of communications Bill, last week a former Home Secretary (Mr Merlyn Rees) gave it as his

knowledge that certainly one of the allegations contained in that film was absolute rubbish.

Sir Michael Havers: I was aware of that. Many of the allegations were vague and unspecified. It seems to me and the House would agree, that they should be investigated and that is what has happened.

Mr John Morris, Opposition spokesman on legal affairs, Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, the former Attorney General expressed concern in the House of Lords on February 23 at a report in *The Times* that ministers were saying there would be no prosecution in this case. Will he explain what ministerial consultations there have been and will he seek to persuade his colleagues, including the press officer at No. 10, from giving guidance in matters which are solely his responsibility and his alone?

Since the Attorney General has on another instance taken the initiative in issue guidelines, will he do the same in case of prosecutions he will authorise under the Official Secrets Act which might help to kill off any parallel being drawn with the 19th century case of *Attorney General v. British India Navigation Co. Ltd.* which was the prosecution and equity varied with the length of the Chancellor's foot.

Sir Michael Havers: I think that criticism may have been apt then but I do not think it would apply now. I consulted the Home Secretary, Lord Whitelaw, a former Home Secretary with great experience and the Prime Minister, on one issue only - on the security implications of doing nothing about interceptions and generalising the implications of doing anything which might amount to confirmation or denial that particular interceptions had been made.

I did not ask for their views on any other aspect of the case and they did not proffer any such views. I consulted with no other ministers. If there were any prosecutions, even in the case of one of the interceptions, that would amount implicitly to confirmation of it.

# Chairman denied access to committee records

## HOUSE OF LORDS

Lord Gladwyn, the first chairman of the Russia Committee set up in 1948-49 has been told by the Government he is not among those entitled to see records of the committee in order to refresh his memory, despite the fact that two others who sat on the committee were the Soviet agents Kim Philby and Guy Burgess. It was revealed in the House of Lords during question time.

Lord Gladwyn (Lib) had asked why it had not been possible to make available for public inspection the conclusions and recommendations of the Russia Committee during the time he had been chairman.

Lady Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, a number of the 1948-49 papers of the Russia Committee fall within the terms of the provisions given by the Lord Chancellor in 1967 for the retention within government departments of records relating to security and intelligence matters for longer than 50 years.

The question of the release of the records which interest Lord Gladwyn was reviewed in 1982 and again in 1984 by two of my ministerial colleagues at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Both were unable to find grounds to vary the original decision to withhold these records.

Lord Gladwyn: Is it not a little absurd that under the law the chairman of what was after all the first and very successful policy planning body of the Foreign Office, should not be allowed to see his own records, and that his own recommendations and conclusions of that body, more especially when he has given an assurance he would never make any use or refer in any way to these

papers without the consent of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office? I seem to recall that representatives of MI5 and MI6 on this committee included from time to time the names of Sir Guy Burgess and Kim Philby. Would it not be desirable for the Government to recommend that searches for truth and history generally should have recourse to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in those cases where the documents are presumed to be available?

Lady Young: I note what he says. Access to papers retained under the provisions of the Public Record Act 1958 is given only to those who need to see them for official purposes.

Over the past 18 months my department has tried to be as helpful as possible to Lord Gladwyn and ministerial colleagues in the Foreign Office have had extensive correspondence with him.

Lord Gladwyn of Penrhos, leader of the Opposition peers: Is she saying that the terms of this report should be allowed to have a look at his own report. How in heaven's name does that affect the security of this country? It has brought the whole thing to a farce.

Lady Young: The answer is as I have given it.

Lord Pavey of Northampton (Lab): The ex-Ambassador and the man who drew up this report should be allowed to have a look at his own report. How in heaven's name does that affect the security of this country? It has brought the whole thing to a farce.

Lady Young: I have nothing further to add.

Lord Havers (Lib): The proceedings of this committee, of which I was a member, would not have been reported to Moscow by Philby. This task would have been entrusted to Mr Guy Burgess.

Lady Young: I am glad he can regard it as a joke what may have happened

## FREIGHT LOSSES

British Rail estimated lost freight receipts at £240 million, Mr David Mitchell, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said when asked by Mr Anthony Marlow (Northampton North, C) in the Commons for the latest estimate of the cost of the coal dispute to the railways and how the money was to be recovered. Some £60 million of this was caused by railwaymen, he added.

It is for British Rail (the minister went on) to devise ways of recovering these losses and to achieve the financial target for the freight business.

There is nothing (he added later) that the taxpayer can or should do

to bail them out from responsibility for the result of their own actions.

Mr Marlow: If such a loss were made by a private sector company it would not be made up in any way by the taxpayer. Can he give a categorical assurance that losses within British Rail will not be forced as a burden on the taxpayer in any way?

Mr Mitchell: BR have not approached us for any financial recompense. We are not expecting it. It may mean that they have to increase their borrowing. If they come to us with that request, we will consider it carefully.

Mr David Maclean (Fenitish and the Border, C): Will he make it clear

the chairman of BR that part of that money could be recovered from the railway unions who took illegal secondary action during the coal strike?

Would he also make it plain that if the BR chairman wants extra borrowing powers and MPs to vote for them we expect some genuine productivity gains to be made within the rail network?

Mr Mitchell: It is very regrettable that some £60 million of the losses during the strike were caused by railwaymen themselves. This can do nothing but damage their own industry, the jobs which depend on it and the future of freight carrying by rail.

Mr Coal Gregory (York, C): While

many economists would consider £60 million to be a considerable under-estimate, why in his discussions with the BR chairman did he not advise him that like the south Wales road hauliers, he could have picked up so that he would not be announcing such a staggering sum that taxpayers will have to pick up?

Mr Mitchell: The taxpayer is not going to pick that up. BR's problem is that they are running a commercial freight business and the consequences of it will be felt by those who work in that business. They damage themselves.

Taking legal action during the strike is entirely a matter for BR management.

# Rail bill taxpayers will not pick up

## Women advised to have cervical check every five years

### HEALTH

Any problem with cervical cancer screening in Britain was not one of resources but administrative efficiency, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, told the Commons in response to a private notice question.

He hoped women would not be put off from seeking screening as a result of the controversy, which has followed the disclosure that three women had developed the disease after doctors failed to tell them their tests were positive.

Mr Clarke said all women who were sexually active should be screened for cervical cancer every five years. Where an abnormality was detected very often a second test showed this was a mistake. If there were early signs of cancer it could be treated with a high probability of success. Lives could be saved.

This was not one of the most expensive services being developed in the national health service. The problem was administrative efficiency to make sure no errors were made at any stage.

Responding to a question from Mr Frank Dobson, an Opposition spokesman on health and social security, Mr Clarke said his department was already preparing a questionnaire to all health authorities to up-date its information on local screening services. It would be issued shortly.

Mr Dobson: People will notice the contrast between official assurances that health authorities are introducing privatisation whereas his officials, ministerial colleagues and himself have not raised one finger to try to either find out what was happening in the health service or to urge them to do the proper job people expect them to do.

Mr Clarke: There can be no reason at all.

### HEALTH

Mr Clarke: We all share the concern about this tragic case in Oxfordshire and we are concerned to protect women against this avoidable risk. Mr Dobson is quite wrong to try to draw a contrast between this and the tendering process.

Health authorities should have screening programmes, and those should result in clinicians being told.

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### TRAFFIC LAW

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, told the Commons that the penalties for drunken driving were harsh but that if they needed to be made harsher she was sure the review body on traffic law would recommend it.

She said during questions that the penalties for drunken driving were a £2,000 fine and one obligatory disqualification of up to six months in jail. The Home Secretary regularly updated maximum penalties and reviewed different penalties for various offences.

Mr Peter Bruniels (Leicester East, C) had asked Mrs Chalker to examine speeding offences, which seemed to be increasing, particularly on motorways where 30 mph was a traditional speed. Would she also look at drunken driving offences, particularly as some garages had off-licence licences with a view to increasing penalties?

Mrs Chalker referred to the review body set up on January 31 to consider certain aspects of traffic law, including penalties, and said she was concerned most to have law which was fair and effective.

Mr Coal Gregory (York, C) said there were disparities throughout the country, particularly on construction and use. If a rear light did not function, in one county the driver would be prosecuted whereas in another county they might be advised to present a note to a police station saying that it had been remedied. The review should examine this.

Mrs Chalker was sure the review would be looking not only at this but at other situations where there seemed to be inequality between one county and another.

Mr Roger King (Birmingham, Northfield, C) said sensible traffic law was readily obeyed by motorists. The Select Committee report on road safety, advocating a trial 80 mph speed limit on motorways, was a step forward.

Mrs Chalker said all sensible road law was not obeyed.

## Drawbacks to route tendering

### BUSES

Competitive tendering for all bus services, as proposed by the select committee on transport, would not secure the gains in productivity and the concentration on the needs of the passenger which deregulation would provide, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said in the Commons.

Replying to a question from Mr Gary Walker (Chislehurst, C), who wanted to know why he was opposed to the committee's recommendation, he said it would be a much more restrictive system even than the present one.

He went on: A system of competitive tendering for franchises on all routes would mean that, once the franchise had been let, an undesirable monopoly would exist on that route for the period of the franchise.

That would not only mean passengers could be exploited but also that the productivity gains and the improvements in efficiency which should be able to get could not be obtained.

If a major operator lost the franchise, it would be extremely difficult to replace it. Hundreds of buses and drivers suddenly were without occupation because the franchise had been lost. The consequences for redundancy on that scale of a franchising system have to be borne in mind.

Mr Clarke replied that it was a sensible arrangement. All of this was common sense and health authorities did not need such obvious things spelled out to them. They should be capable of setting up elementary screening procedures.

## Directive on third party injury

### INSURANCE

The Government intends to bring before Parliament this session the necessary legislation for implementing the European Community directive requiring compulsory motor insurance for third party injury and property damage, Mr Michael Spicer, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said during Commons questions.

He told Mr Sydney Chapman (Chipping Barnet, C), who asked for a progress report on the preparation of the legislation: At the request of six weeks the consultation deadline of December 31, a number of points still have to be sorted out before we can bring considered proposals to the House for extending compulsory motor insurance to include third party property damage.

Mr Chapman: Could he give the assurance that he will seek amending legislation well before the end of 1985? Since the directive explicitly gives uniform minimum protection to third parties in motor accidents but implicitly encourages more than minimum protection, would he look sympathetically at the point that our legislation should be much tighter than that laid down in the directive?

Mr Spicer: It was correct that the legislation would not have to come into effect until 1988, according to the directive.

On raising our protection above the minimum (he added), that is what we are consulting about at the moment. We will take what he says into account.

## Vintage cars on TT circuit

The second reading of the Road Races (Northern Ireland) Order 1977 (Amendment) Bill, Lord Lyell, Under Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said it was an attractive idea, but would create many practical difficulties.

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## MP's suggestion to be considered

### COAL DISPUTE

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General said that the worst way to persuade those who might be considering an amnesty following the miners' strike was to hound those who had exercised their right to work in the absence of a ballot.

He agreed during Commons questions it would be helpful if a magistrate's clerk's note could be available at appeals against dismissal where the National Coal Board disagreed about the evidence.

Between March 13 1984 and March 5 1985 there had been 7,917 persons charged with a total of 10,372 offences alleged to have been committed during the course of the miners' dispute. Of those, 5,653 persons had been dealt with by the end of that period and the cases of 2,262 remained to be heard.

Mr Peter Bruniels (Leicester East, C): With regard to the 2,262 outstanding charges of people still to be dealt with, will he assure the House that despite the fact the mining dispute is now over, these people awaiting conviction or charges will definitely be severely dealt with and sentences given at the end will be properly and publicly detailed throughout the country?

Sir Michael Havers: I have no responsibility of any kind for the sentences of the courts. I would not seek at any time to try to influence or interfere with decisions of the justices. As for an amnesty, whether to proceed with a case must be a matter for chief constables of the areas concerned.

Mr Peter Hardy (Wentworth, Lab): In some coalfields there have been dismissed simply because they face a charge, not because they have been convicted.

Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, gave a qualified welcome to the European Commission's price proposals for 1985, when he opened a Commons debate on the farm price proposals. However, he emphasised the need to put the common agricultural policy on a sounder and more realistic basis.

The Government's intention to take note of the proposals, called for support of its intention to seek an agreement on 1985-86 prices and measures which built on the success of 1984 in introducing greater realism into the operation of the CAP, consistent with the financial guideline for agriculture and an agreement which maintained a policy of price restraint in the CAP, avoided discrimination against United Kingdom interests, and took account of the interests of United Kingdom producers, consumers, traders and food processors.

Mr Jopling said that last year they had taken steps towards a more realistic and cost effective CAP. There could be no doubt that they had made greater progress than ever before in improving the CAP and mitigating its adverse effects on the United Kingdom. So far this year, progress had been maintained.

Sensible decisions for a period of years will be needed (he said) if all the problems of the CAP are to be solved. It is important that, at this year's price fixing, we should consolidate the gains made last year, and take further steps in the right direction.

Proper attention should be paid to the need for policies to be administered effectively. Producers were concerned that they should be administered at a level which would not be required to pay any levy in respect of milk production in 1984-85.

There was no longer any excuse for failure to apply the milk quota system properly. He would continue to press for the rules to be properly respected in all member states.

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## Consolidating the gains made last year in CAP

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# Cancer risk at heart of safety argument

The evidence contested most fiercely at the Sizewell inquiry concerned the risks of leukaemia and other cancers from the operations of the nuclear industry. Although the Central Electricity Generating Board had to face criticisms that the risks were underestimated, the board was, in effect defending another organisation.

The dispute centred on the accepted safety levels of exposure to low levels of radiation of the population from the activities of the nuclear industry. The levels are, however, agreed by the International Commission for Radiological Protection.

The dose of radiation that they recommend as acceptable is in turn adopted by the nuclear industry in devising protection measures for its employees and for developing waste disposal methods to keep exposure to the general public as low as practically possible.

But Mr Graham Searle, representing a local group of objectors, asserted that the present standards needed re-

vision because the present recommendations under-estimated the risks. New standards should take into account the threat to health of the population from low doses of radiation, as disclosed by recent research.

He asked for a number of specific medical studies to be recommended in the inspector's final report to the Government. Those investigations would examine whether the incidence of leukaemia and other cancers, of a type known to be produced by radiation near nuclear plants, was "cause related" or "chance related".



## Gorbachov's agenda

## Settling in at the Kremlin

From Richard Owen, Moscow

At the end of last week, with President Chernomir buried and Mr Mikhail Gorbachov settling in at the Kremlin, rumours swept Moscow that Marshal Sergei Sokolov, the Defence Minister, aged 73, had died.

The rumours proved unfounded, and Tass announced that Marshal Sokolov had invited his Czechoslovak opposite number to Moscow later this month. But the incident underlined two crucial aspects of Mr Gorbachov's rule as he began his second week in power — his relationship with the military, and the fact that although the new Soviet leader is 54, much of the administration he has inherited is septuagenarian.

As Mr Gorbachov's hectic round of speeches and meetings with world leaders at the Chernomir funeral last week demonstrated, he faces a formidable array of problems at home and abroad. Nearly all of them have important military and security aspects on which the armed forces and the KGB will expect to have a say. They range from the Geneva talks and the prospective summit with President Reagan to Poland and eastern Europe and the occupation of Afghanistan.

At home, Mr Gorbachov has committed himself to an economic programme which, in rhetoric, almost matches Khrushchev's vow to overtake the United States. Mr Gorbachov declared in Red Square that Russian communism would vanquish capitalism "not by force of arms but by force of example".

But if Mr Gorbachov hopes to revive the economy and improve the consumer sector, he will have to contend with military demands for higher defence spending to match America's. Agreement on disarmament at Geneva would not only win Mr Gorbachov and Mr Reagan world-wide applause, it would also take the steam out of military demands at home.

Last week, the new Soviet leader emphasized his commitment to Russia's armed might. But Soviet sources say his priority is industrial and agricultural investment and innovation, and that Mr Gorbachov "puts butter before guns", in the words of one informed source.

Observers were struck by the fact that not a single military officer appeared alongside the new leader.

## Praise from Gromyko

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, last week made an unusually outspoken speech praising Mr Gorbachov's brilliance when nominating him for the leadership and denying there were divisions in the Kremlin. It was revealed in Moscow yesterday.

His speech praised Mr Gorbachov for his plain speaking and directness. Mr Gorbachov was a man of conviction and principle.

Politburo on top of the Lenin Mausoleum at last week's funeral, a break with past practice which as yet has to be explained.

Marshal Sokolov, who became Deputy Defence Minister under Brezhnev, is not even a candidate Politburo member. He was "a typical Chernomir safe choice" when Marshal Ustinov died last December. Mr Gorbachov may decide that he wants his own links with the top brass, especially since the present High Command have strong ties with Mr Grigory Romanov, Mr Gorbachov's former rival for the leadership.

Observers expect Mr Gorbachov to begin moving his own men into top positions in the political and perhaps even military structure next month, when a Central Committee plenum on economic and technological questions is to convene. In the long-term he has his eye on the elections to the 27th Party Congress in the autumn.

Like his predecessors, Mr Gorbachov will initially rule by consensus, through a collective leadership. But his manoeuvring for the succession has already given him the status of *primus inter pares*, so that he can move swiftly to impose his stamp on the Kremlin.

Mr Gorbachov is expected to move members of his generation into key posts, eventually replacing even Mr Andrei Gromyko, the veteran Foreign Minister.

So far there is little sign of foreign policy initiatives by the new leadership. Mr Gorbachov held an extensive round-table meeting with his Warsaw Pact allies last week, and there are reports that the pact summit, scheduled in January because of Chernomir's illness, may take place in April or May. But there are still tensions within the alliance, including differences over the renewal of the pact on its 30th anniversary in two months' time.

On Afghanistan President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan last week found the Soviet leader in favour of a political rather than military solution. But he lambasted President Zia for allowing Pakistan to be used for aggressive actions against Afghanistan.

There are, however, three areas where the Gorbachov leadership may move forward: China, the Middle East and disarmament.



In harmony: Mr Brian Mulroney, the Canadian Prime Minister, and his wife Milla, joining President Reagan and his wife Nancy to sing "When Irish Eyes are Smiling" at a gala on Sunday in Quebec.

## Thais ask Russia to cut Hanoi arms aid

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Thailand asked the Soviet Union yesterday to reduce military assistance to Vietnam so as to force the Hanoi Government to curtail its military activities in Cambodia.

During a two-hour meeting Air Chief Marshal Siddi Sawet-sila, the Thai Foreign Minister, told Mr Mikhail Kapitsa, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, that the consequences of Russian military support for Vietnam

seriously affected Thailand's "vital interests". Later Air Chief Marshal Siddi said he had told Mr Kapitsa that Soviet weapons were being used to attack Thai soldiers and civilians.

He was referring to the Vietnamese incursion into north-eastern Thailand in which 27 Thai soldiers have been killed and 109 wounded. Sixteen civilians have also been killed. According to Thai

officials, Mr Kapitsa's response was non-committal, although he did say the Soviet Union had "good intentions" towards Thailand.

Some 300 to 300 Vietnamese soldiers were still on Thai soil. Lieutenant-General Pisit Hemabur, deputy commander of the Second Army Region, said yesterday Thai units were conducting extensive patrols in Surin and Sisaket provinces

## China calls halt to upsurge in profiteering

From Mary Lee Peking

The Chinese Government has issued a flurry of directives to state organizations and enterprises banning unauthorized methods of making a profit.

The purpose of the latest State Council circular is to stem speculation in foreign currencies as well as in scarce consumer goods and raw materials.

The circulation of foreign currency of any kind is now illegal except in areas such as special economic zones, hotels and shops, which have permission to accept them.

In an effort to eliminate the black market in foreign currencies as well as foreign exchange certificates (which foreigners must use in China) authorized dealers will be penalized and their foreign exchange assets frozen, the circular said.

The directive also said that if anyone is found using bank loans for currency or other speculation, the loans will be cancelled and the credit already extended will have to be repaid. Fines will also be imposed and "in severe cases, the people in charge will face disciplinary measures", the circular stated.

Another State Council circular, issued on March 13 and made public on Sunday, bans speculation in important raw materials such as steel and consumer goods.

## Billion-dollar scheme

## US call for business gets engaged signal

As Japan's telephone system is prepared for privatization, David Harris in Tokyo, in the second of two articles, looks at the pressures from the United States for a change in share in the business bonanza likely to result from the expansion plans.

When Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, touched down in Los Angeles early in January for a summit meeting with President Reagan, high on the Americans' list of trading priorities was better access to the Japanese market for American telecommunications equipment.

Neither leader could have guessed that three months later there could have been such tension over the issue, with talk of retaliation in the US. Washington has presented a definitive list of liberalization moves it wants to see by the beginning of April.

The privatization of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT) represents for the American and world telecommunications industry a potential bonanza of business in Japan worth hundreds of billions of dollars, if they are allowed to get near it. Already Japan sells far more telecommunications equipment in the US than Americans do in Japan, and Washington is keen to restore some of the balance. Foreigners are not allowed to buy stock in the privatized company, at least for the first five years.

Up to now NTT has tended to buy its telecommunications hardware from a close-knit "family" of Japanese manufacturers which includes NEC, Fujitsu, Hitachi and Oki Electric. Ironically, Dr Hisashi Shinto, who heads NTT at present and is expected to continue in the job beyond privatization, has always been prepared to buy from outside, to the annoyance of his Japanese suppliers.

"My basic philosophy is that, as the top management person of NTT, the top priority is to look for the best quality and the lowest cost. I can buy from all over the world... whether NTT is bound by the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) agreement or not, that policy won't change." Having said that, he readily admits that most of the time "best price and quality" means "Made in Japan".



Dr Shinto: Offer to foreign companies

## JAPAN'S TELEPHONE SYSTEM Part 2

One foreign visitor to the testing lab gave the Japanese full marks for openness and friendliness. He could not understand what all the fuss was about. Others are less sanguine, since the institute is funded by Japanese electronics companies and banks and its board of directors is made up entirely of representatives of Japanese concerns.

In response to these charges, Dr Shinto urges foreign government and company representatives to make approaches to the Japanese Government if they are dissatisfied. The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications has appeared ready to consider letting foreigners participate in the institute's board of directors, but so far there has been no appointment.

Already IBM and AT and T from the US have formed joint ventures with Japanese partners to get in early with the "value added networks", which link computer to computer, when the rush of business starts after next month's privatization. Toshiba is to market AT and T telephone exchanges.

One of the leading wholly Japanese consortia is Daini Den-Den, which links the leading electronics manufacturer, Kyocera, with Sony and two other partners. As well as NTT there are several highly unlikely challengers expected to enter the data transmission business — two state-owned corporations, Japan National Railways and Japan Public Highways Corporation, will be hawking the attractions of their trunk routes as suitable sites for cable routes.

An even more unexpected contender is the Federation of Economic Organizations, which is thinking of buying a satellite as the heart of its network and urging the other Japanese outsiders to join forces in a "second NTT".

Concluded

## Soviet diplomat missing

Delhi — Mr Igor Guezha, an attaché at the Soviet Information Department has been missing since Sunday, according to police (Kuldip Nayar writes).

The Soviet Embassy reported that Mr Guezha could not be traced. Asked if it suspected foul play, an embassy official said: "Who knows?"

Mr Guezha, aged 37, has lived in India for the past five years with his wife and daughter, aged 10. He is fond of jogging. Police said his car had been found outside the Lodi Gardens.

An External Affairs Ministry spokesman said the Indian Government had received a report from the Soviet Embassy and was making every effort to trace Mr Guezha. He was unable to say in what circumstances the Soviet attaché disappeared.

# WHO DO YOU THINK ARE BRITAIN'S BIGGEST SPECIALISTS IN COMMERCIAL VEHICLES?

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that Bedford's specialisation means to buyers, vehicles better suited to the needs of operators and drivers alike.

In 1984 while other major

manufacturers struggled with seriously declining sales, Bedford sold an additional 2 544 vans, trucks and bus chassis over 1983.\*

Consider just one part of the commercial vehicle business: overall, truck registrations grew by a modest 5.7 per cent.

Sales of the Bedford TL accounted for close to three-quarters of this increase, the highest unit volume growth of any manufacturer.

One likely reason for the TL's success is the, "...superb driveability..." referred to in a searching road test report by 'Motor Transport' magazine.

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As true now as it was then.

\*Source: The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.



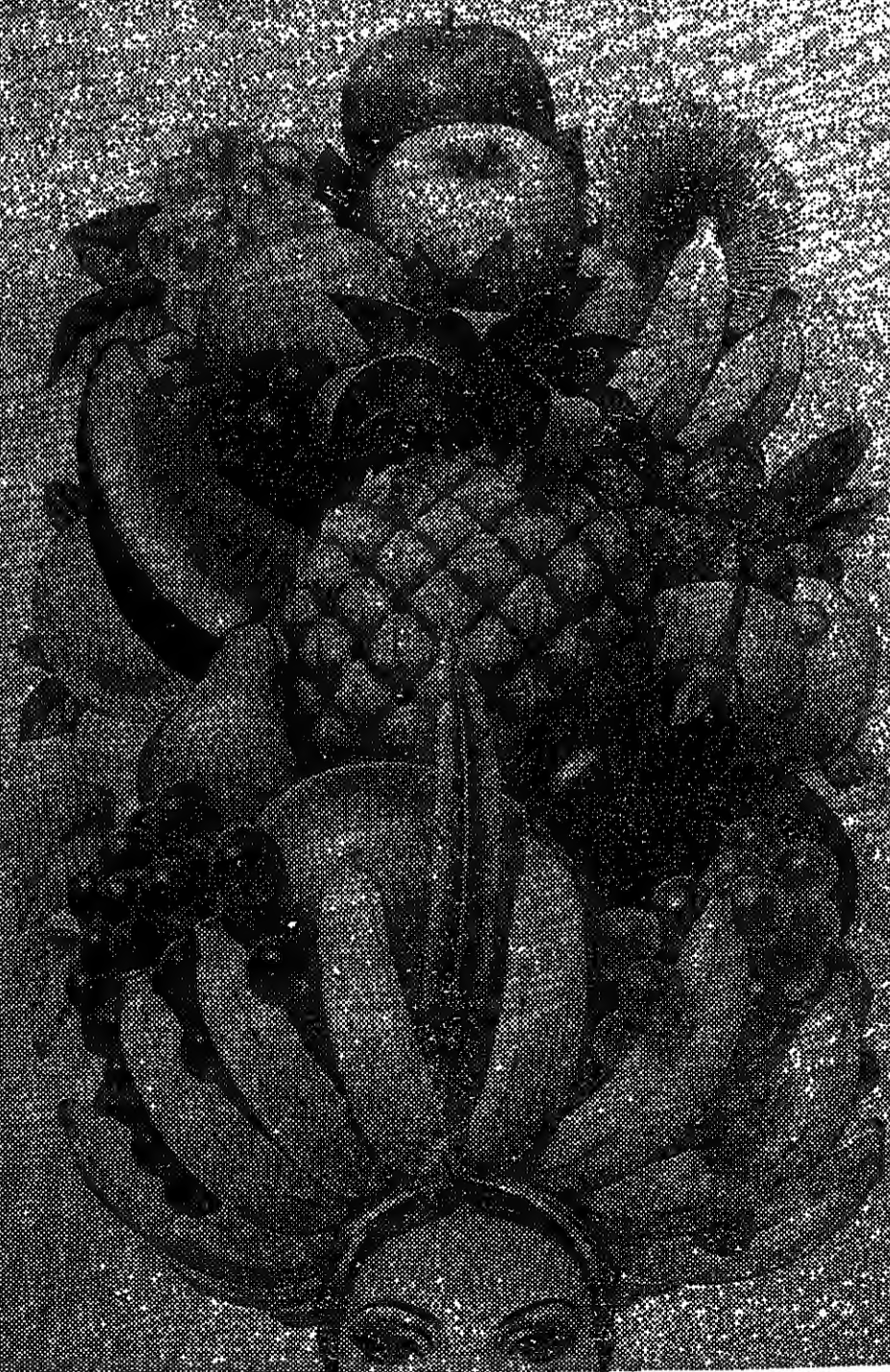
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\*FROM APRIL (PITTSBURGH FROM MAY)

**BRITISH AIRWAYS**  
The world's favourite airline.

صباحنا من الامم



**From Robert Fisk, Beirut**

There was still no news of the two kidnapped Britons. Mr

Mr Karami may give warnings of the consequences of a separate Christian administration in east Beirut, but the Phalange have been running that part of the city - administering public transport, imposing taxes and their own laws - for several years. Nor do the Syrians really want to re-enter Beirut.

In the south, the Israeli Army also routinely fires at vehicles whose drivers try to turn back from military checkpoints.

"We had been circled for elbow, was hoping to speak by

**By Edward Mortimer**

**Graveside grief: Israeli soldiers mourning the death of Sergeant Rafi Kasher, aged 20, killed on Sunday in an ambush in southern Lebanon, at his funeral yesterday in Tel Aviv**

**From Christopher Walker, Tel Aviv**

The sources, who insisted on anonymity, claimed that the number who would be banished up.

**From Diana Geddes, Paris**

Known as the "king of ing,

**From Ian Murray, Brussels**

social security arrangements. - Hlawiet-Sonia.

**From Roger Boyes, Warsaw**

Such prominent Solidarity advisers as Professor Bronislaw Geremek and Mr Jacek Kuron, who since Maciej is taking part in the fast, will deliver speeches every day of the strike and many Solidarity supporters are planning to travel the 15 miles to evening Mass to lend their support.

The immediate object is to secure the release of Mr Marek Dądkiewicz from the Baltic camp of Szczecin, who was jailed

Speaking on behalf of the strikers, who include the parish priest, Leon Kantorski, and the aristocratic Konstanty Radziwiłł, Miss Barbara Nalak said: "This case is the first decisive action of using the refusal to take the oath for political repression. The contents of the oath cannot be accepted by the majority of Polish citizens."

Solidarity, in contrast to dissident and unofficial peace movements in East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, has been, and still is, deeply sceptical of those Western peace campaigners which favour uni-

**From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg**

Making his first budget speech since becoming Minister of Finance, Mr du Plessis proposed record expenditure of 30.89 million Rand (£14.040 million) which represents a 13.6 per cent increase on 1984 but only 11.4 per cent if account is taken of the fact that items

**From Christopher Thomas, Washington**

On the MX issue, an Associated Press survey showed 41 senators broadly in favour and 41 broadly against, with the remaining 18 still undecided. The Vice-President, Mr George Bush, is standing by in case he needs to register a casting-vote.

After the signing of accords in a fortified castle, President Reagan was to return to Washington to continue his all-out effort to win congressional approval for the building of the controversial MX missile, according to the White House spokesman.

Vienna (Reuter) - The arctic snap that froze most of Europe this winter destroyed half of Russia's 1985 wine crop, threatening fast-growing exports of its dry white wines.



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## Mitterrand's near defeat may mean new voting system in France

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The left managed to avoid a rout in the second round of the cantonal elections on Sunday, but nevertheless suffered severe defeats in many areas, losing more than a quarter of its seats on the 95 county councils at departmental level.

The right wrested control from the left in 10 departmental councils including the Alpes de Haute Provence, where the left had been in power since the war, and Isère, where the president of the council was M. Louis Mermaz, Socialist President of the National Assembly and as such the third most important person in the Government after President Mitterrand and the Prime Minister.

The Opposition now controls 69 of the 95 departmental councils in France, and the left only 26.

However, the left managed to cling to power in several of its bastions thought to be at risk, including the Nord and the Douche du Rhône, and actually succeeded in winning control from the right in two overseas departments - Guadeloupe and French Guiana.

The Socialists were further comforted by the slight increase in the combined vote of the left in the second round of voting, up one point in those cantons where a runoff ballot was held, and by the fact that all nine ministers who had been up for re-election managed to retain their seats, if only by the skin of their teeth in some cases.

For the Socialists, the main lessons from the two rounds of voting are that the headlong decline of the left since the summer of 1982 may have been stopped, and that the Socialists remain the largest single party.

With a continuing improvement in the economy, a good dose of proportional representation and a lot of luck, they could therefore still find themselves in some form of centre-left coalition government after the critical parliamentary elections in a year's time.

The Opposition naturally takes a very different view. It sees the results of the cantonal elections, with a 17-point gap between right and left, as a further incontestable victory for the Opposition.

It is concerned that it does not have an overall majority without the support of the extreme right National Front, and is also worried about what President Mitterrand may have up his sleeve, not least what form of voting he will decide to introduce in order both to maximise the number of socialist seats in Parliament, and to split the Opposition by ensuring that the National Front is represented at national level for the first time.

It has been estimated that if the same distribution of voting in the first round of the cantonal elections was repeated in the parliamentary elections, the number of Socialist deputies would be cut from the present 293 to a mere 45 under the present system of two-ballot majority voting, while the Communists would see their numbers cut from 44 to 20.

If complete proportional representation was introduced, however, the Socialists would stand to win 121 of the present 491 parliamentary seats, the Communists 62, and the National Front, which has no seats at present, 42. M. Mitterrand has already promised he will introduce some form of proportional representation.

The critical importance of proportional representation to the smaller parties can be seen from the National Front's fate in the cantonal elections. Although it obtained 8.7 per cent of the vote in the first round, it only managed to win one council seat.

### Seats lost and gained in the two rounds of voting

	Seats up for re-election	Seats won	Net loss or gain
Socialist	579	424	-155
Communists	229	149	-80
Others left	127	117	-10
Ecologists	0	2	+2
Gauche RPR	245	405	+160
Centre-right UDP	423	525	+102
National Front and other extreme right	1	2	+1
Others right	301	425	+124
	1,905	2,044	+139

These represent about half of the cantonal constituencies of France. They were last contested in 1979.

## PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

### Paraguay: Heriberto Alegre Ortiz

By Caroline Moorehead

Land disputes between peasants and large landowners continue to result in arrests and prolonged detentions, particularly in eastern Paraguay. A lawyer, Heriberto Alegre Ortiz, who works closely with two local Roman Catholic human rights organizations and has campaigned energetically on behalf of political prisoners, has been in custody since last September. All defence appeals for his release have been rejected.

Señor Alegre was arrested on September 7, while visiting a group of peasants held at the police station in the town of Puerto Presidente Stroessner. He was charged with inciting them to occupy land illegally.

An embargo was then placed on his property, a move more common in civil damage suits, but now resorted to by the authorities in cases involving people deemed to be opponents of the Government.

Señor Alegre must remain in custody pending the outcome of legal proceedings in four separate land tenure disputes.

The Roman Catholic Church in Paraná which has in the past consulted him about peasant land rights, has condemned the charges brought against him, describing them as of "dubious veracity".

Reports from the area suggest that the prosecution's case rests largely on statements made by the peasants under coercion.

## Sweet gang starts its second year

From David Watts Tokyo

A year ago gunmen kidnapped the president of a sweet company to begin perhaps the most mysterious series of crimes in modern Japanese history.

The kidnapping inaugurated a series of 18 extortion attempts which have indirectly bankrupted five small firms and cost large confectionery firms more than £25 million in lost sales.

The police appear to have no clues, even though they have 2,000 officers working full-time on the case.

The bizarre nature of what is known as the Glico-Morinaga case is enhanced by police secrecy and self-censorship by the leading daily newspapers and television stations.

Since Mr Katsuhisa Ezaki was whisked out of his bath by the gunmen and a ransom demanded of almost £4 million and 100kg of gold there have been repeated threats to poison the products of a number of food companies.

The gang, calling themselves "the monster with 21 faces," have gone unscathed, despite of some near squeaks.

Recently the gang said they had called off the campaign against Morinaga, raising speculation that the extortioners had been paid off. But as the anniversary approached, the gang announced they would stage a new incident before the summer.

One of the strongest theories is that the gang includes former policemen or that it has close connections with serving officers.

## Aborigines hit by glue and petrol sniffing

From Tony Duboudin Melbourne

More than 2,000 adolescent aborigines in central Australia are suffering irreversible brain damage caused by petrol and glue sniffing, a Senate inquiry in Melbourne was told yesterday.

A delegation from the National Aboriginal and Islander Health Organization told the inquiry into the abuse of volatile substances that the number permanently affected by petrol and glue abuse represented about one in 10 of the young aboriginal population in the region.

Dr Trevor Cutter, a senior adviser to the organization, told the inquiry that in the Northern Territory the most effective way of dealing with drug abuse was the establishment of self-sufficient aboriginal communities.

He advocated the early introduction of lead-free petrol in rural areas as a way to reduce the harm caused by lead poisoning from petrol sniffing.

Mr Sean Houston, the organization's national coordinator, said that there were cases of chronic petrol sniffing among children as young as four.

"Certainly it is the younger generations which tend to turn to sniffing. The question of substance abuse, of teenage alcoholism, of drug dependency and these types of things tend to be found in aboriginal people from their mid-teens onwards," Mr Houston said.



Roman freeze: Nearly four inches of snow covered parts of Rome yesterday after a rare March snowstorm disrupted traffic, knocked down trees, and forced the Pope to postpone a visit to the Abruzzo region.

## Brazil in limbo as Neves makes a slow recovery

From Patrick Knight, Sao Paulo

There are contradictory reports about the recovery of the President-elect, Senhor Tancredo Neves, after his intestinal operation on Thursday night, which prevented him from assuming the presidency on Friday.

Senhor Neves's private doctors said on Sunday afternoon that he was suffering from a lung inflammation which could develop into pneumonia, and that antibiotics were being administered.

Since then, however, doctors have not been allowed to talk to the Press. Official spokesmen insist that good progress is being maintained and that Sunday's crisis has been overcome. However, Senhor Neves is receiving no visitors, no photographs have been permitted and he remains in intensive care.

The acting president, Vice-President Jose Sarney, read the speech prepared by Senhor Neves to ministers on Sunday and said that the new government would be one of extreme austerity.

The government would not be divided into those who do spend and those who do not. There would be parsimony on all sides. Each ministry would have to evaluate the resources available to it and its associated nationalized companies and, in the light of this, programmes would be prepared by the planning ministry. Until this examination was complete, no ministry would spend anything.

Drastic measures designed to make an immediate impact would not be taken, as experience had shown they had no lasting effect.

## Botha gloats over paper

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

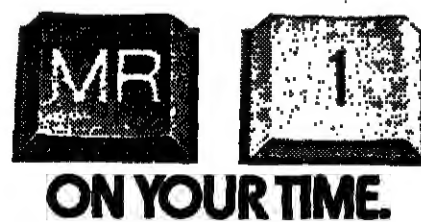
South Africa has been unable to conceal its delight at the impending demise of the *Rand Daily Mail*, the crusading anti-apartheid newspaper regarded as the flagship of South Africa's liberal press.

Commenting on last Friday's announcement that the paper is to print its last issue on April 30 because of mounting financial losses, President Botha said he was "glad to see a new spirit of South Africanism taking control over South African journalism".

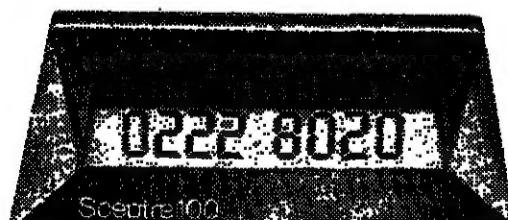
He saw "a new spirit of national unity" developing and implied that the closure of the *Rand Daily Mail*, one of the few sharply and combatively critical voices left in the South African press, would reinforce this trend.

After April 30, the main morning paper for English speakers in Johannesburg will be *The Citizen*, a right-wing, pro-Government publication.

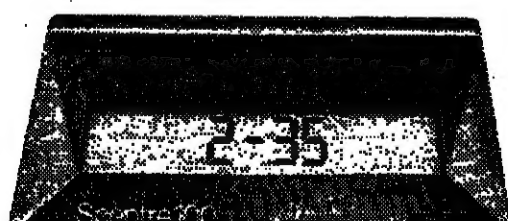
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## Suicide turns spotlight on right-wing terrorism

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

The suicide of a neo-Nazi in Frankfurt prison, within hours of his being sentenced to 14 years for bomb attacks on American soldiers, has drawn attention to right wing terrorism in West Germany - usually overshadowed by the left wing variety.

Walter Kexel, aged 23, hanged himself with his trouser belt in his cell at the weekend. On Friday he had been sentenced for putting bombs under three US Army vehicles, seriously injuring two Army drivers. Kexel and one of the

other defendants, Helge Blasche, were extradited from Britain last summer, having fled to London shortly after the attacks.

The trial and the suicide have indicated that terrorism, now slightly on the increase in West Germany after a lull, has varied ideological roots.

The annual report last year of the Office for the Protection of the Federal Constitution pointed out that many neo-Nazis no longer look to Hitler as their inspiration, but to two "radical" Nazis murdered by Hitler in the purge of 1934.

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Edwina's Amour

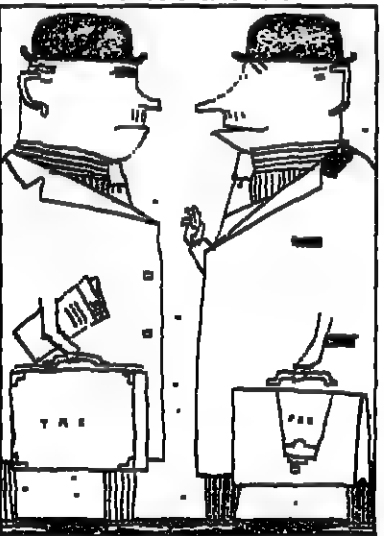
The name of the mystery man who became the "established lover" of Edwina Mountbatten, during the war years, identified only as "A" in *The Sunday Times* serialisation of the Mountbatten biography, has been disclosed in the Diary. He was Lieutenant-Colonel Harold Phillips - better known as "Bunny Phillips". The Stowe-educated Phillips, who served in the Coldstream Guards during the war, died in 1980. Intriguingly, he went on to marry Georgina Wernher, the daughter of Lady Zia Wernher, who was the sister-in-law of Mountbatten's brother George, Marquess of Milford Haven. "Bunny" had four daughters from the marriage, two of whom are the present Duchesses of Abercorn and Westminster. The marriage ended Edwina's affair, prompting a saintly letter from Mountbatten to Edwina expressing his sympathy: "You have however still got the love and affection of two chaps - A and me - and the support of all your many friends." Journalist Mair Forbes was planning to unmask "A" in his review of Philip Ziegler's Mountbatten biography in next week's *Times* and *Tide*, but alas it can no longer carry an exclusive tale.

● The humanist monthly *The Freethinker* is glowing over a reprint in the latest *Downside Year Book*, announcing "Sundays, 9.25 pm - Vespers, followed by Benediction." Respectably, the monks' only nightcap is Benediction.

### Royal tears

A bizarre meeting between Prince and Princess Michael of Kent and the Duchess of Windsor as she lay ailing in her Paris hospital bed is revealed in the first biography of the Kents, out from Hutchinson next month. The meeting, which left the couple in tears, happened at the princess's request just days before they returned to London after honeymooning in India and Iran. According to author Audrey Whitton, the princess was intrigued by the love story of the Windsors, and always longed to meet the duchess. Prince Michael duly introduced her to the duchess's physician, Dr Jean Tinn. "Impressed by Marie-Christine's charm and sincerity, and never having been approached with such a request from any other member of the royal family," Dr Tinn allowed the newlyweds to glimpse the widow "then in her eighties and tenuous holding on to life". The door of the Duchess of Windsor's private suite was gently opened so that the Kents could look across the room and see the silent, sleeping figure. The couple were in tears as the door closed behind them. Yesterday Kensington Palace refused to comment on the visit.

BARRY FANTONI



### Speak, Lords

The Bishop of Durham plans to make his maiden speech in the Lords next Monday. He will speak during a debate on training and education for new technology. Despite the subject, and given his recent track record, it is hard to see the bishop abiding by the convention that first speeches must not be controversial. Especially as, in his own words, he would not "fight to preserve" the Lords anyway.

### Tail-dive

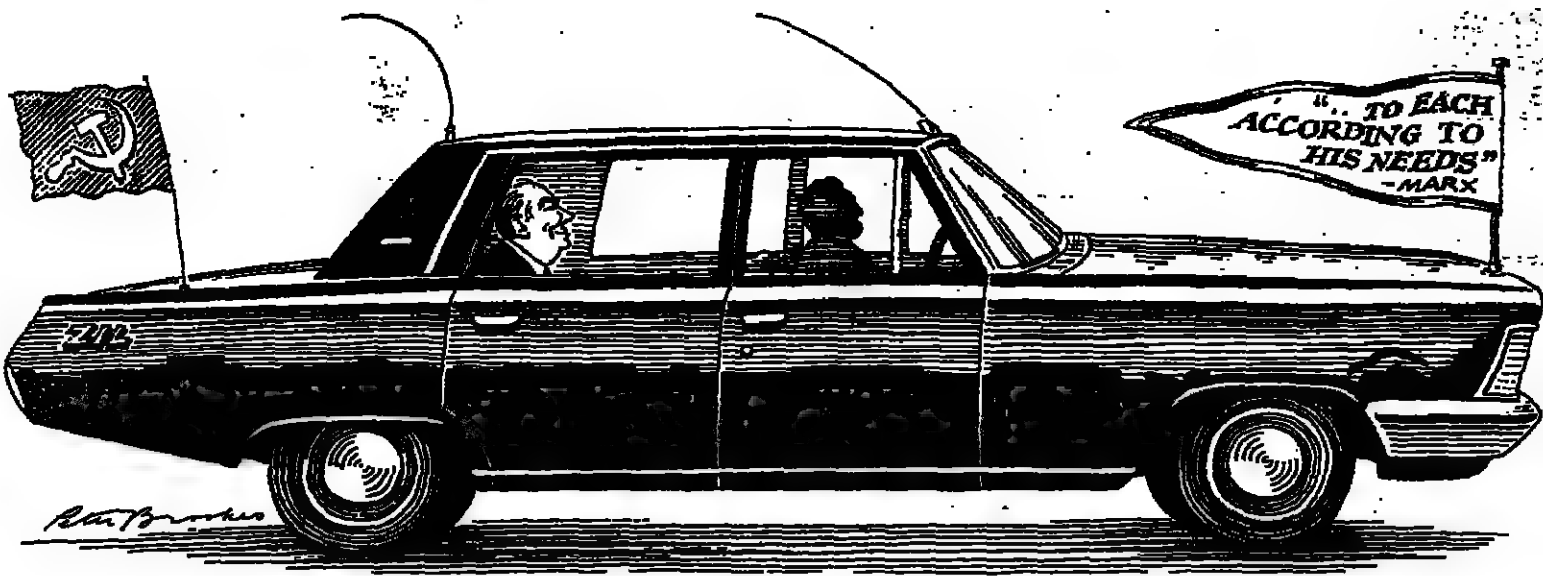
Does the bitterness persist between Mrs Thatcher and Neil Kinnock over their Ponting correspondence? I am told Mrs Thatcher broke with convention by not talking to Kinnock - or any of the opposition leaders - during last week's flight to Moscow for Chernobyl's funeral. She stayed firmly in her cabin there and back.

### Out of puff

The Freedom Organization for the Right to Enjoy Smoking Tobacco, which released its pro-smoking Harris poll yesterday, does not have the best advertisement in its director. Stephen Eyles, a non-smoker, has declared his office a non-smoking zone. The only fumes he can stick are from mild flavours.

### Unsound

I don't give much for Burnley's chances come the holocaust. Two nuclear alert alarms went off accidentally at the town's police station last week. Nothing happened. The chief executive of the council, alias the emergency controller, recently had double glazing installed in his office and heard nothing at all.



## What does Gorbachov believe in?

Anthony Quinton on why we must understand the Soviet mind in order to avoid the totalitarian path

What system of beliefs about the right ordering of human affairs do the leaders of Soviet communism embrace themselves? What do they rely on to guide them in the choice of policies? It seems quite evident that it is not the official Marxist-Leninist doctrine, that elaborate combination of dialectical and historical materialism, of the labour theory of value and the theory of the inevitable revolutionary destruction of capitalism by the international working class.

Within the Soviet Union this scriptural conglomeration appears to have a purely liturgical significance. Since Stalin, no Soviet leader has even pretended to add to it or to modify it in the light of changed circumstances. What is more, since Khrushchev, who died in 1980, and Lenin, the only Russian, who has made any perceptible contribution whatever to the body of Marxist thought is Trotsky.

The old Russian religion was more notable for ignorant devotion of a broadly mystical kind than for the theological vitality and initiative characteristic of western Christianity. The aspect of long-suffering passivity has survived the revolution.

During the war Stalin rallied the Russian people, staggering in dismay and bewilderment under the violence of the German invasion, by appealing to the simplest and most elemental of public emotions: patriotic devotion to the fatherland. But that did not persist as a prominent feature of official doctrine after the passing of the emergency that had dictated recourse to it. Soviet totalitarianism has always been expansionist. The doctrine of socialism in one country was only a tactical expedient, a formula for the temporary ordering of priorities.

It is reasonable to suppose that the generally conformist and obedient mass of the Soviet citizenry is kept in that condition by a measure of positive enthusiasm for the regime, as well as by fear and simple passivity. That enthusiasm must rest on patriotic sentiment, the conviction that under the existing regime the Russian people have made great achievements - in industrial modernization, in successful defence of the country against the best army in the world, and in the acquisition of a status as super-power, however costly these achievements have been in suffering and death.

But that cannot account for the unyielding totalitarian rigour of the rulers of the Soviet Union without the addition of a further assumption.

That, I would suggest, is the one element of the officially proclaimed ideology of the regime that is most closely associated with Lenin and is most starkly incompatible with the corpus of beliefs expounded by Marx: the doctrine of the elite party as revolutionary vanguard.

It is because of that assumption that Marxism-Leninism, the ideology of the totalitarian Soviet Union, comes close, as Marxism in its original form did not, to the ideology of fascism. It is, perhaps, the one element of the official belief system that is still wholeheartedly believed in by the ruling elite of the Soviet Union and still directly determines their selection of policies.

There is more to it than the simple desire of a random collection of people who happen to have acquired an unprecedented amount of power to hang on to it. At the lower levels of the system, among the run-of-the-mill spies, censors, torturers and administrative functionaries, the material rewards of power - the dachas, limousines and special shops full of luxury goods - secure commitment to the status quo. At the higher levels it is the power itself that is desired and enjoyed, and that desire and enjoyment are fed by the conviction that only a specially qualified and supremely dedicated order of initiates is fit to exercise power effectively.

But although Marxism proper has sunk into an other-worldly, more or less incantatory status in the nations which officially profess it as their orthodox creed, it still exercises a powerful magnetism outside the communist world. Like Danish blue cheese it is primarily an export commodity. It appeals to a number of distinct constituencies. The most palpable is that part of the intelligentsia of the liberal-democratic West which has converted the hostility to bourgeois culture - its taste, its morality, its style of life - into an endorsement of Marx's rejection of the entire economic and political order of bourgeois society: that is to say of capitalism and its standard political associate, liberal democracy.

In many cases it is adopted simply as fashionable ideological attire, radical chic in other words. In some

cases, though, it leads to subversion which, in the advanced countries, takes two reasonably distinguishable forms. In the first of them adherents of totalitarian ideology penetrate legitimate public organizations. In the second illegal activity, espionage and terrorism, is carried on in direct pursuit of the advantage of the totalitarian power.

The two modes of subversion tend to feed into one another at the edges. Subversives seek to undermine the police by interference and sedition. In trade unions, as we have seen here recently, they organize defiance, not just of new laws specifically designed to bring the exaggerated immunities unions have enjoyed within reasonable bounds, but of the ordinary common law which forbids riot, assault and intimidation. Most important perhaps is the work which adherents of Soviet totalitarianism have done in determining the style and direction of the activities of the anti-nuclear movement.

A very large number of people, moved by understandable anxiety about the destructiveness of nuclear weapons into the conclusion that in a dangerous situation the most prudent thing to do is to lie flat on your back, is easily exploited by a purposive minority. If we reflect on the damage done by the young radicals of the late 1960s to the capacity of the United States to carry out its resistance to the communist takeover in Vietnam, we may well conclude that the anti-nuclear movement in the West is one of the greatest dangers it faces.

At various times in the past 40 years, above all in the crises of the Berlin airlift and of the Cuban missiles, the West has come near to full-scale war with the Soviet Union. That has been held off. The communist rulers, if they hang on to the last ragged vestiges of belief in their professed ideology, should be confident of ultimate victory without recourse to the unspeakable hazards of open war. On the other hand, they may be practical-minded enough to have noticed that none of the European countries outside Russia that now are included in its colonial empire was brought under their control by a revolution. All had to be subdued by the Red Army; in some cases, we should remember, more than once.

In view of that fact, it is essential that the West should maintain its defences in a condition to discourage any attempt by the Soviet Union to extend its power by military means. We need to know what they are up to and to match or surpass it, costly though that must be. Then, even if we cannot count on the Marxist dogma of inevitable communist triumph through the internal collapse of capitalism to make Soviet rulers cautious, we provide them with a straightforwardly pragmatic motive for being so.

Military assault is the most dramatic way in which totalitarianism might bring about the destruction of liberal-democratic society. But that destruction, unless the most extraordinary assumptions are made about western passivity or incompetence, would destroy the attackers, too. There are other ways in which they will seek to undermine us. One method is to bring about the slow attrition of the western public's commitment to liberal principles and representative institutions by biased teaching, the penetration of universities and polytechnics, of journalism, broadcasting and publishing. That process helps to weaken resistance to the capture by stealth of organizations that can wield not just influence, but a great deal of actual power: town halls, unions, political parties of the left.

These are forms of public action that are legal and ought to remain so. But what one might call legal subversion is perhaps even more dangerous than the more obvious illegal variety, than rioting and terrorism, at least in a society where most people take the law to be an ultimate protection.

Communist totalitarianism could destroy us by military means. It could cause us to fall to them without a fight by undermining us from within.

There is a final way in which it could destroy us without either attacking us or taking us over. That is by making us, in our determination to defend ourselves, come to resemble it by subordinating laws and principles to authority, determined reason of state. Our defence of ourselves must not be of such a kind that it makes us no longer worth defending. Fascism turned a lot of previously reasonable people into communists. It is important that the communists should not succeed in reversing the process.

Extracted from the speech by Lord Quinton, President of Trinity College, Oxford, at last night's opening of the "Beyond 1984" conference in London.

Roger Scruton

## Body of thought with no soul

A philosophical question is one that cannot be finally answered. Some philosophers therefore say that such questions cannot be asked, since a question without an answer is not a question. This *gran rifiuto* has a certain dignity, but that is all. There can be provisional answers even where no answer is final, and since everything that matters to us is provisional, why should not philosophy matter too? Our experience bears witness to our need for philosophical answers. In morality, in religion - and now, alas, in politics - the great metaphysical questions ceaselessly obtrude, begging for an immediate and provisional reply.

One such question - considered by Professor Scarle in last year's Reith lectures - is that of the soul (or "mind" as the philistines describe it). Is the soul distinct from the body? If not, whence arises our sense of obligation, what justifies it, and how should we behave? Every human life contains a tacit answer to those questions, and the advantage of religion is that its answer is loud and clear. For many people, however, a softly spoken and hesitant answer is all that is obtainable and the voice which utters it is heard only occasionally, in the pauses of an over-busy life.

It would not be right to describe Professor Scarle as a "stiff, small voice". On the contrary, there is something loud and bantering in his argument that we are categorically distinct from computers, and possess capacities that no machine could have. There are two reasons for being dissatisfied with what he says. One is that he constantly seems to assume what he must prove - namely, that a machine can play with signs, but only we can understand them.

The other is that his argument is severed from all moral consequence. Even if we are, as he says, distinct from every artificial intellect, why should this matter to us? Is this the sign that we are free, that our lives have purpose and value, that death has lost its sting? Or is it just a weird addition to the sum of human misery: that we are not only like the rest of nature, purposeless, but also cursed with the capacity to know how purposeless we are?

Religions have often encouraged the belief in the soul as an entity wholly separable from the body, which incarnates it, a principle of freedom and value, the ultimate residence of the self. In morality and in worship, according to this view, the soul becomes aware of its separateness from the flesh, and is inspired by the distant vision of its eternal home.

Almost all modern philosophers doubt that such a thing could be literally true, and many of them also agree with St Thomas Aquinas that it is by no means necessary for a religious person to believe it. The soul is neither separable from the body nor truly separable, and the promise of eternity means not disembodied existence in an unending future but the emancipation from time.

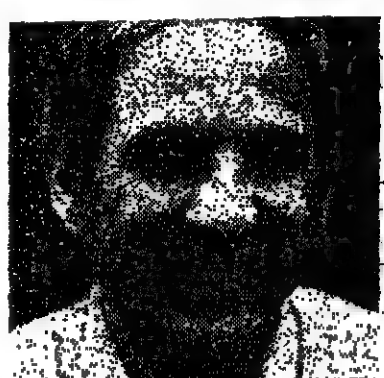
Aristotle suggested that anger is a boiling of the blood, but cautioned us that the word "is" here does not signify identity. Anger is a boiling of the blood, in something like the way that a house is the bricks which

compose it. Similarly, the relation of the soul to the body is like that of the relation of a house to its bricks. The soul is a principle of organization, which governs the flesh and endows it with a meaning. It is no more separable from the flesh than is the house from its bricks even if the soul may survive the gradual replacement of every bodily part.

It is to the soul that we respond when we respond to another, not to the flesh, even though the soul is nothing but flesh. In responding we see a meaning that we can transcribe in words only with the greatest labour - that of poetry, which is also the labour of the liturgy.

We do not understand another merely by dwelling on his bodily constitution. Any more than we understand architecture by studying it as it would be studied by an engineer. The appeal of religion lies partly in its ability to transcribe the meaning of the human form in intelligible symbols. Religion aims to extract the moral consequences which our bodily form implies but which it implies too discreetly and too hesitantly to present a real obstacle to crime.

If you think of the soul in that way, you can also understand what it is to lose it. You lose your soul when you cease to find the soul of others: when you see others eclipsed



Scarle's bantering argument

by their bodies, their meaning extinguished by the physical laws which propel them. An example is provided by obscenity. In obscenity the human body invades our perceptions, overwhelming us with its reality as a physiological contraption. Seeing the body thus, unilluminated by the individual self we see it as barren, disgusting, and disposable. If we take delight in that we are already lost.

More subtle ways are available, however, whereby the sense of the soul's priority is lost. Perhaps the most important - and characteristically modern - of these, is through the great scientific illusion, according to which the source of human life is hidden from us: the unconscious. In the "material conditions" of economic life, in our history, our instincts or our genes. Such an idea - associated with every pseudo-science of man, from Marx and Freud to sociology - severs us more effectively than any superstition from our purpose and fulfilment. For it fosters the master thought of crime: the attribution of my life and actions to something that is not myself, and for which I cannot answer.

The author is editor of the *Salisbury Review*.

Nicholas Ashford assesses the task facing the Democrats

## Wanted - a New Deal for 1988

Washington Earlier this month more than 100 Democratic congressmen and women took part in a three-day retreat at a West Virginia resort to consider ways of restoring the party's popularity following last year's presidential election debacle.

The speakers included a Mr Lou Tice, a motivational psychologist who has inspired football and baseball teams to greatness. His advice to the assembled Democrats was that they could make themselves feel more like winners if they approached the political challenges ahead by changing the words and old song "Sing this," he said, "I'm off to be the Wizard, the wonderful Wizard of Oz. I know I'm a Whiz of a wiz because because of the wonderful things I do."

The Democratic Party will need more than such wizardly exhortations if it is to recover its morale and sense of political direction in time for the 1988 presidential election.

Never has the party appeared so doubtful about its future, so divided about its political direction. There is little in the party's recent electoral record that provides cause for much optimism. It has lost four out of the past five presidential elections and would probably have lost the fifth if it had not been for Watergate.

It has lost control of the Senate and the once high hopes of regaining it in 1986 are now beginning to fade. Although the Democrats retain a 71-seat majority in the House, this is due more to gerrymandering than to electoral popularity. In popular vote terms the Democrats carried the House by fewer than 50,000 votes last year out of more than 73 million cast. The party does however control 34 of the 50 state governorships, including many in states which were solidly pro-Republican in the presidential election. This suggests that the party still retains a popular base on which to build in the future.

Demographic changes do not augur well, either. There continues to be a substantial shift of population from the "Rust belt" - states of the north-east and mid-west, the Democratic heartland for over half a century - to the "Sun belt" of the south and west.

This population shift, coupled with the breaking down of the traditional Democratic Party coalition due to the growing affluence of many working-class Americans, has led some analysts to speculate



Hart and Cuomo: leading the Democratic pack for 1988

that the Republican Party may soon replace the Democrats as the majority party in US politics.

Surveys show that those who identify themselves as Republicans are now equal to those who say they are Democrats - both 32 per cent. Many former Democrats have become floating voters, opting for Republican candidates in presidential elections and reverting to their own party in congressional and gubernatorial contests.

The Democrats who gathered in West Virginia had almost as many different suggestions for extricating the party from its present morass as there were participants.

At the pessimistic end of the opinion spectrum were those such as political analyst Horace Busby who warned: "Democrats now have to be concerned for the survival of the party. I do not believe there is any credible basis to argue that the Democrats are still in a contest for the White House."

Others, such as Richard Gephardt, one of the new breed of bright young Democratic congressmen, were much more upbeat.

As the party struggles to provide itself with a new identity and a new sense of direction, a consensus is already developing on certain key issues. First, the Democrats must embrace a policy of non-inflationary economic growth. One of the main reasons for last year's defeat was that they were seen as advocating a redistribution of existing wealth whereas the Republicans were for creating new wealth.

The redistributive policies that successive Democratic administrations have introduced since the New Deal of Roosevelt's day were successful and popular largely because of the party's commitment to growth and prosperity. However, the party has become identified in the minds of many voters with economic stagnation and high taxes. It was small wonder that Reagan's programme of economic growth based on reduced taxation looked so attractive, even if it was achieved by massive deficit-financing.

Second, the party must not sacrifice its bedrock belief in the principles of economic and social justice simply to lure voters back from the Republican Party and it must make sure that new policies benefit everybody, and not just the few.

Third, the domination of the national party and the presidential nominating process by special interest groups must be ended. One of the main reasons for Walter Mondale's humiliating defeat last year was the widely-held belief that, if elected, he would have been beholden to the trade unionists, feminists, teachers and other groups who had endorsed his nomination.

"The Democrats have become the victims of the single-issue politics they created," observed Joseph Califano, a former aide to President Johnson, reflecting on the way the special interest groups have come to dominate the presidential nomination process.

As a result, Democratic presidential candidates have to take positions on issues such as gay rights or abortion which may be unpopular to the broad mass of Americans.

Fourth, the party must find an attractive leader around whom it can rally. There is certainly no shortage of good candidates, whether they be traditionalists like Mario Cuomo, star of the 1984 San Francisco convention, "neo-liberals" such as Gephardt, Gary Hart or Bill Bradley, or one of the new breed of pragmatic young state governors such as Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, Bill Clinton of Arkansas or Robert Graham of Florida.

Nor is there any shortage of "new ideas" for the future direction of the party, although the old New Dealers and the high-tech "neo-liberals" are divided over the extent to which the party should rethink its basic political approach.

Democrats are simply bristling with "new ideas", whether they be the Bradley-Gephardt flat tax proposal or Hart's suggestions for military reform. What is needed, however, is a candidate who can confer stature on these ideas and present them in such a way as to persuade the electorate they offer a better hope for the future than the policies being pursued by the Reagan administration.

So far Cuomo and Hart have publicly taken the lead in trying to restore the party's political fortunes. Both have made speeches in recent weeks which have not only established them as contenders for the 1988 nomination but have also shown that, whatever their philosophical and tactical differences, the traditionalist and revisionist wings of the party can still manage to agree on basic principles.

The party's fortunes will to a considerable extent depend on what happens to the economy and within the Republican Party over the next four years. If the economy does not collapse under the weight of the budget deficit, it will be hard for the Democrats to win the White House in 1988 however successful they are in getting their act together before then.

But if the economy begins to lose momentum and the Republicans start scrapping among themselves over a successor to President Reagan, then the Democrats do have a chance of staging a comeback - but only if they can unite behind a leader and an agreed set of policies.

moreover... Miles Kingston

## Yawn of a new year

Hundreds of thousands of American tourists were flooding into Britain yesterday to witness one of the major festivals of the British tourist year: the Miracle of the Budget. The high point of this ceremony centres on the traditional figure of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which stands motionless all afternoon in the House of Commons and then very slowly, miraculously, exudes a few tears and announces a small concession. Quite how this miracle takes place nobody knows.

Most of the rest of the afternoon is taken up with blood being squeezed out of a stone, after which the pound drops against the dollar and the American descend on Harrods, whooping and hollering in glee - in fact, the American invasion has become as much a part of the ritual as anything else, and is often watched in awe by a native crowd of pick-pockets, shop-lifters, credit card fiddlers and people who just slipped into Harrods to go to the loo.

But all this is later on today and represents only the peak of the preparations for the Miracle of the Budget, which have been going on for weeks. These include such time-honoured rituals as Giving the Chancellor Advice, Giving the Chancellor More Advice, Pleading Advice, Predicting the End of Industry, Films, Theatre and Housing if Advice is not Taken, and Waiting and Gnashing of Lobbies. The curious thing about all these rituals is that the figure of the Chancellor, standing totally motionless, never gives any indication if it will heed the advice or indeed if it has been listening. Wasted rituals, some say, but of course rituals exist for their own sake, not to produce an effect.

This year, amazingly, there has been a new ritual called Urging the Chancellor not to put VAT on Books and Newspapers. In the bookshops all over the country little petition forms have appeared for customers to sign, and many signatures have been received. A lot of them signed compulsively by Edward Heath and Jeffrey Archer. Very few of these petition forms have been handed in, the bookshops preferring to make a tidy profit out of selling the famous autographs on the forms.

VAT on newspapers is often known as "a tax on knowledge", a phrase not much liked by newspaper proprietors as very few British newspapers these days contain much knowledge: VAT could therefore safely be imposed on most of them without knowledge being at all affected. At least one Irishman of my acquaintance has bought enormous stocks of British newspapers in the last few days in case the price should go up later this week.

Anticipation has quickened over the weekend with familiar last-minute rituals such as Giving the Chancellor Final Advice, Asking Nigel to Think Again, Urging Lawson to Stick to his Guns. Concluding that the Chancellor has Very Few Options, and Cleaning Out the local Off-Licence. But today is the big day, with all radio and TV channels cleared for action. The morning is spent asking people: "What do you think the Chancellor is going to say?" Later the question becomes: "What do you think the Chancellor is actually saying at the moment?" And then: "Does anyone have any idea what the Chancellor has actually said?"

It is a peculiarly British ceremony. Historic is one word that springs to mind. Traditional is another. But the adjective that probably best describes it is: boring. And the most boring thing about the whole festival is the flood of mail I have received over the past few weeks from insurance firms urging me to take out pension schemes in case the Budget should remove tax incentives from them. Suggestive as always, I have taken out every single pension scheme offered me, just to stop them pestering me.

In fact, I have just worked out that if I retire tomorrow I shall be better off from all my pensions than if I go on working. So this is, somewhat unexpectedly, the last column I shall ever write for *The Times*, and I intend to spend the next 50 years of my life pottering around the garden.

STOP PRESS. I have just done my sums again and find that I shall have to work harder than ever just to keep up the payments on my pension schemes. Would all readers, especially the editor, please disregard the preceding paragraph?

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صباحنا من الامل





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## SELF-HELP, NOT SPOON-FEED

The official West German endorsement of President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) has concentrated firmly on the technical aspects and the need for full technical collaboration, while playing down the strategic philosophy. The reason for that emphasis can be found in Germany's political sensitivity to the accusation that the whole scheme will destabilize the so-called East-West strategic balance. The Soviet Union has been actively developing ballistic missile defences for twenty years and now President Reagan has signified his intention to do the same, hoping, though coming from behind, to catch up by virtue of America's greater resources and more advanced technology. Given that to be the case there are three likely results, unless both sides agreed to discontinue their research. The first result would be that the United States would develop and deploy a decisively superior system; the second that the Soviet Union and the United States would concurrently develop comparable systems; the third that the Soviet Union would get there first.

It is clear to the West Germans that the third likelihood must be avoided at all costs — hence their initial commitment to the principle, however lukewarm. The second would presume a balance of strategic defences and thus could lead to a likely increase of instability in Europe with both powers more adequately protected at home. The consequence for West Germany would be an even greater effort to overcome the East-West imbalance in conventional forces with considerable economic and tactical implications. The first option, therefore, though carrying some transitional complications connected with the likely Soviet response, would obviously, once achieved, be the best result of the three. But it is vulnerable in the meantime, to all the political arguments which spring originally from the idea that some kind of strategic stability between East and West can be achieved and maintained and is thus desirable.

These considerations lie behind Herr Genscher's cautionary statement yesterday in which, like Sir Geoffrey Howe last week, he accentuated the negative aspects of SDI and eschewed any real enthusiasm for the principle of it.

It is primarily because of this reluctance to give the SDI principled and energetic backing that the German emphasis on full technological co-operation threatens to go down the wrong road. The Germans are determined to extract the highest price for their co-operation with Washington. This, in their view, would consist of full access to all existing and future American technology, joint control of the programme of research and development, and thereafter joint operational controls of any system which might take shape. The British have been less explicit in their demands but it is possible that a joint Anglo-German position on technology will be developed along these lines.

Behind this position lies an historic sense of grievance caused by American constraints on the transfer of modern technology not just to the Soviet bloc through the system of strategic embargo, but also to a widening list of countries which purchase advanced technology from West Germany, and which Washington now believes to be a source of further technological leakage to the Soviet Union.

The Reagan administration is particularly keen to stifle the Soviet Union's hitherto very successful plagiarization of virtually all Western technology. Most computer and electronic technology in the Soviet Union has come to it that way. Now that it is clear that much of this effort has been used to give the Soviet Union some headstart in research into missile defence, the American effort to inhibit this technology transfer is bound to increase, and with it the tensions between European firms who use American components in much of their equipment, appealing to their governments to protest to Washington.

However, there are dangers in the German approach because it

seems inconceivable that the United States would open up its books so completely to any of its allies when it has been clear that those allies do not share American convictions about the need to tighten up on this aspect of the East-West technology embargo, even down to the scale of home computers, and are anyway, given their economic shortcomings, more susceptible to the lure of doing business with the Soviet bloc.

The more practical point against such an arrangement is that it would not help Europe to maximize the Western research effort into missile defence. The United States is obviously well advanced in research into intercontinental defences but less so on short-range and low-level missile attacks which is obviously a more potent threat on the continent of Europe. It is acknowledged by leading American scientific authorities concerned with SDI that Britain and West Germany could carry out valuable research in the fields of particle accelerators, optics lasers and sensors which are all relevant in the application of the main principles of missile defence in the kind of short-range environment encountered in Europe but not yet concentrated on with the same effort which American laboratories have applied to space questions.

Before such a clear choice and division of resources between the United States and Europe can be made, however, European governments will have to commit themselves much more positively to the whole concept. They would need to provide independent funding, rather than hoping to negotiate a piggyback ride on existing American programmes. They would be working on the basis of mutual collaboration and cross-fertilization of two independent task forces. This would be a much healthier relationship than the idea that Europe should negotiate a junior position with the Americans, as a kind of branch effort of existing American expertise which would only lead to spoonfeeding, derivative technology, limited access and constant haggling over joint control.

## STAFF ROOM DISCIPLINE

At the heart of the teachers' dispute is not money but management. At issue is the very definition of a schoolteacher's job, and hence our ability to run the schools for the public purposes of education rather than the private ends of a professional group. That local authorities and teachers' unions should now be going to the courts to determine whether lunchtime duties or after-school meetings are part of contractual responsibilities attests to years of managerial inertia.

The dispute is also about the capacity of public sector unions to accept the discipline of straitened public finance and, the teachers' unique burden, of demographic change. This spring the National Union of Teachers and the other associations might have attempted to educate their members in restraint. It was easier to excite them into impossible expectations. Demagogues like Mr Fred Jarvis's come cheap.

This dispute is about resistance to change in working practices. The essence of edu-

cation is discipline. One of the teacher's skills is to assess, to stimulate the performance of pupils. By resisting the discipline of assessment of their own performance (and the managerial reforms that accompany such measurement), the teachers stand opposed to the renovation of Britain. That is why in this dispute management must win — and there is the beginning and end of the lazy comparison some people have been tempted to make with the coal strike.

The best hope for teachers was — and still is — the re-structuring of salaries on the basis of new assessment procedures proposed last autumn by the local authorities. The local authorities, remember, are not just the hard-faced shires and Tory suburbs. They bear the pinker visages of Haringey, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Doncaster — yet it is these Labour-controlled authorities which have most obviously reached the end of their patience with the bargaining tactics of the NUT and pressed hard for a new means of imposing discipline in classroom and staffroom. As the

teachers' disruptive action progresses, local authorities really have no choice but to make teachers pay a financial penalty.

Unless and until the teachers' unions agree to negotiate about managerial reform, the question of how much the assessment package would cost is academic. Neither Sir Keith nor any other minister could allow themselves to be committed in advance to extra expenditure. Where Sir Keith can, however, be faulted is on a failure to see that if the central point of this dispute is effective management of the schools, then he and his department are obliged to recognize a fracture of responsibility between central and local government. Sir Keith says blandly that the Burnham negotiating system written into law in the 1965 Remuneration of Teachers Act has stood the test of time. But it is that system with its baffling division between pay negotiation and separate negotiating over hours and conditions which is part cause of the managerial deficiency that must now be rectified.

## WARNINGS FROM OHIO

When small averse queue in sleeping bags and caravans outside local savings banks in the cities and suburbs of Ohio in the hope of withdrawing their money, warning lights are bound to flash not only throughout the United States but in bank dealing rooms and finance ministries around the world. The governor of Ohio's orders to more than seventy state banks to keep their doors closed for at least five days evoke disturbing folk memories of the thirties.

The crisis in Ohio stems from a somewhat esoteric combination of oddities in the American system of bank regulation. In itself, it may have no wide implications. Nor does it directly reflect the combination of high interest rates and the high dollar which critics of President Reagan's economic policies have long expected to strain the American financial system to breaking point. Yet it reminds the world of those strains and reminds foreign exchange dealers in particular that the "Reagan economic miracle" and the strength of the dollar in the face of unprecedented US budget and trade deficits have been grounded on a remarkable upsurge of confidence in the American economy both at home and abroad.

Confidence is now conspicuously lacking among the small savers of Ohio. It was also shaky on the foreign exchange markets yesterday as the dollar was marked down sharply against both the mark and the pound. There is some logic in this link. Ohio is one of the few states where savings and loan institutions are not required to be part of the federal deposit insurance system. The collapse of a secondary government bond dealer cost one Ohio savings bank dearly, causing a run which threatened to exhaust the local private deposit insurance scheme, questioning the security of other members. The federal insurance system is not keen to take on the problem because its own resources have fallen behind the rapid growth of the savings and loan institutions since their activities were deregulated.

There are plenty of solutions to the local problem, including a takeover of the original problem bank. But if the particular sequence of events is not repeatable nationwide, some of the problems are. This is not the first default among secondary bond dealers, a largely unregulated group, and not the first to have wide repercussions. This is not the first substantial savings

bank to get into trouble. Deregulation of a sector which traditionally operated in a similar way to our own building societies, and without such a strong capital base as banks, has produced some foolish speculative investment.

Nor is this the only threat to smaller American banks. Mr Paul Volcker, head of the US central bank, has himself warned of the failure of small farm banks because of the threats posed to farmers in states like Ohio by the high dollar and the refusal of the Administration to extend support.

In such circumstances, Mr Volcker would find it extremely hard to tighten monetary policy should the need arise. The presumption that he could be relied upon to do so has underlain confidence in the dollar. Only a fool would write off the dollar just yet. The system survived the near collapse of one of its largest international banks intact. Yet our own Chancellor of the Exchequer, like his counterparts round the world, must be more than ever concerned to batten down the hatches in case the world financial system has to withstand the storm of a rapid fall in the dollar, however much he may be cheered by a rising pound on Budget eve.

## Embryo research at a price

From Professor Martin Bobrow and others

Sir, Mr Enoch Powell, in introducing his Bill to prohibit medical and scientific research on post-fertilization stages of human development obtained by *in-vitro* fertilization, concedes that this may retard potentially valuable medical advances. Whether or not this price is worth paying is for Parliament and the nation to decide.

In contrast, many of Mr Powell's supporters have obscured this issue by suggesting that no important lines of research are at stake.

In an attempt to portray major disagreement among experts on this issue, no fewer than six speakers in the parliamentary debate quoted the negative views of Professor Jerome Lejeune, who had been invited by the anti-research lobby to come from Paris to speak to parliamentarians.

As practising medical geneticists in this country, concerned for the impact that this issue and its wider implications may have on the wellbeing of our current and future patients, we wish to draw to public attention the virtually complete isolation of Professor Lejeune's views on this point.

Despite his illustrious early discoveries, Professor Lejeune's later hypotheses on the treatment of Down's syndrome and other forms of mental retardation have failed to convince the vast majority of his colleagues.

There are few, if any, serious practising medical geneticists in this country, or abroad, who would have been willing to express the views which have been given so much weight by so many parliamentarians.

In the early detection of genetic defects and in understanding the origins of some forms of childhood disability, as well as in the area of fertility and its disorders, it seems most probable that research on very early post-fertilization stages will be of medical value. This is one factor which should be given due weight in the public debate on this issue.

Yours faithfully,  
MARTIN BOBROW,  
(Guy's Hospital Medical School).  
MALCOLM FERGUSON-SMITH,  
(University of Glasgow).  
PETER HARPER,  
(North Western School of Medicine).  
RODNEY HARRIS,  
(University of Manchester).  
MICHAEL LAURENCE,  
(Welsh National School of Medicine).  
MARCUS PEMBREY,  
(Institute of Child Health).  
PAUL POLANI,  
(Guy's Hospital Medical School).  
DAVID WEAVER,  
(University of Oxford).  
Paediatric Research Unit,  
Guy's Hospital Medical School,  
Guy's Tower,  
London Bridge, SE1.  
March 11.

## The Swann report

From Mr Warwick Jessup

Sir, Following the Swann report (March 15) it is not obvious that children from ethnic minorities as far as is practically possible, should be instructed in their own culture and tradition, as well as in English and European culture? Would not such an education be of benefit to other children as well, and conduce to mutual understanding?

One such classical tradition, which forms the basis of the culture of a large number of children from ethnic minority groups, is that of Sanskrit. Despite the subject's rich educational value, it is totally ignored in our schools and is fast dying in our universities.

Surely it is time we broadened our view to encompass such a subject, particularly where it would be the natural choice of a substantial proportion of the local population.

Yours faithfully,  
WARWICK JESSUP,  
Balliol College,  
Oxford.  
March 16.

## Roads for the future

From Dr Mayer Hillman and Mr Stephen Plowden

Sir, It was sad to see the attempt of the Director General of the CBI (March 9) to revive the ancient canard (old lame duck?) that building roads is a good way of helping the British export drive. The proportion of the cost of British goods accounted for by the journey to the port is very small and would be reduced only very slightly by new roads.

The proportion of traffic using British roads, except in the port areas themselves, that has anything to do with exports is minute. Moreover, the benefits, such as they are, would accrue as much to our foreign competitors exporting to Britain as to our own exporters.

Would the CBI be recommending spending £300 million a year on roads if the cost was met directly by the users rather than from public funds generally?

Yours faithfully,  
MAYER HILLMAN,  
STEPHEN PLOWDEN,  
The Coach House,  
7a Netherhall Gardens, NW3.

## False alarm

From Mrs Elspeth Walder

Sir, Has any of your other readers heard a startling imitate a digital alarm clock?

Is this the end of lying in on summer mornings?  
Yours sincerely,  
ELSPETH WALTER,  
45 Courtenay Street, SE11.  
March 8.

## Sex bias in Community Programme?

From the Director of the National Council for Voluntary Organisations and others

Sir, There is now widespread speculation that the Government will shortly announce new plans for its special measures for unemployed people. As representatives of organisations with considerable experience of such initiatives we wish to take this opportunity to repeat the concern which has been expressed in many quarters about the impact of some changes which have already been made in the Government's biggest commitments in this field, the Community Programme (CP), and which continue to provoke widespread discontent.

The source of this concern is that in October, 1984, additional eligibility criteria were introduced in order to restrict participation in the programme to those in receipt, directly or indirectly, of eligible social security benefits. This move has excluded from participation a significant number of long-term unemployed people previously eligible.

Most importantly, the new rules discriminate against women, principally because long-term unemployed married women often do not qualify for unemployment or supplementary benefit. The Government's view is that these changes do not contravene the Sex Discrimination Act, but this is likely to be challenged in the courts and may well be pursued by the European Commission for possible infringement of the 1976 European Community directive on equal treatment in education and training.

The Government defends its decision by arguing that the new

rules are cost-effective and designed to ensure that assistance goes to those with the greatest need. We believe this argument is mistaken. Apart from taking a narrow view of cost effectiveness, it ignores the significance which special employment measures (SEMs) have now assumed both in terms of facing the range of problems associated with long-term unemployment and in terms of their links with other initiatives such as the adult training strategy.

If, as seems likely, SEMs expand to become a permanent feature of public policy in the foreseeable future, this new and institutionalised form of discrimination against women will mean that significant numbers will be excluded from the benefits of participating in such programmes.

We believe that the Government should acknowledge the widespread concern about the rules and should remove them.

Yours faithfully,  
BILL GRIFFITHS (National Council for Voluntary Organisations).  
WALTER V. BAKER (Community Roots Trust).  
ALICE BURNS (Co-Chairman, NCVO Women's Organisations Interest Group).  
ALBERT CLARK (Special Employment Measures Advisory Group).  
NICHOLAS DEAKIN (Chairman, Council for Voluntary Service, National Association).  
ELIZABETH FLEMING (Director, National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux).  
ROSS FLOCKHART (Director, Scottish Council for Community and Voluntary Organisations).  
DAVID HOBMAN (Director, Age Concern England).  
MARION MARDALL (Church Action with the Unemployed).  
W. B. MORGAN (Leader, Mersey Tydd Borough Council).  
JOE SIMPSON (Assistant Director, Community Services Volunteers).  
VIVIAN STEIN (Director, National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders).  
National Council for Voluntary Organisations,  
26 Bedford Square, WC1.  
March 15.

## Taxing the nest-egg

From Sir Brandon Rhys Williams, MP for Kensington (Conservative)

Sir, Stewart Lyon is right (March 14) to protest against the taxation of the income of assets held by pension trusts as security for actual or accrued liabilities. The payments to the beneficiaries — when they come to be made in due course — will be liable to tax.

The principle on which the entire occupational pensions movement in Britain has been founded — i.e. that tax is deferred while the asset is accumulated but is levied when the benefits are paid out — ought not to be breached. It would be quite wrong for the Chancellor to draw money away from the capital account by double taxation, in order to find a way of releasing more money for current expenditure.

It would be a change of long-standing taxation principles which would be retrospective in its effect, because it would leave trustees short of the resources which they had relied on to meet their obligations. It would also be entirely contrary to the Prime Minister's philosophy of encouraging thrift, prudence and the accumulation of personal assets.

It must be conceded, however, that not all the assets of occupational pension trusts are held by the trustees on behalf of individual beneficiaries. For a variety of

reasons, many trusts just now are substantially over-funded; their reserves are not held against identifiable commitments.

In some cases one suspects that adroit corporate treasurers make use of the tax concessions available to pension trusts to park surplus company funds in a tax haven until such time as they are needed, when they can be drawn out by the simple device of leaving off the regular topping-up of the trust, while its liabilities increase.

If the Chancellor were to require pension trustees to separate the assets which are allocated for individual beneficiaries from their general reserves, the former could retain the habitual tax exemption, while the income from the unallocated or excess funds could be taxed like that from any other company assets.

It would be a reasonable reform, and it would serve the good purpose of encouraging trustees to adopt conventional money-purchase principles. It would also encourage them to allocate each individual his full accumulated rights, while still in service, and to pay transfers for the early leavers of the full amount of their entitlements.

Yours faithfully,  
BRANDON RHYNS WILLIAMS,  
House of Commons.  
March 15.

## Hooding of prisoners

From Colonel Professor G. I. A. D. Draper

Sir, In the statement made in your issue of March 9 (page 6) it is contended that Article 3, common to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 may, subject to interpretation, be applicable to the hooding by Israel security services of civilian detainees about to be interrogated at Tyre in Lebanon. That contention is open to challenge, as a matter of international law.

Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 applies only to internal armed conflicts, i.e. those "not of an international character occurring in the territory of a (State) Party." The remainder of each Convention applies to international armed conflicts, which include a situation in which one such party is in occupation of the whole or part of the territory of another such party.

It is generally considered, although it may be denied by Israel, that at the present time Israel is in occupation of part of south Lebanon, although it may be in the process of withdrawal therefrom. If this is correct, then Article 3 cited in your issue cannot be applicable, and questions of its proper interpretation cannot arise.

The only possible situation for that article to be applicable would be one in which Israel was assisting the armed forces of the Lebanese Government in suppressing armed resistance opposed to the Lebanese Government. Such would appear to be a travesty of the facts.

The hooding of prisoners awaiting interrogation by Israel security services, as reported in your issue of March 7, (page 1) would more

properly fall to be considered in the application of articles 5 and 27, of the Geneva (Civilians) Convention, 1949, assuming that the hooded prisoners seen by Mr Fisk in Tyre (report March 7) are Lebanese nationals. The hooding of "protected persons", as defined in Article 4, must at all times be "treated with humanity" or "treated humanely." Under Article 27, "... the parties to the conflict may take such measures of control and security in regard to protected persons as may be necessary as a result of the war." It is thought that during the present occupation by Israel of the relevant areas of Lebanon both these articles may be applicable and their terms do call for interpretation.

Hooding of prisoners *en route* to or from interrogation may not, *per se*, amount to inhuman treatment in the absence of factors of aggravation such as were found to have occurred in the case of Ireland v UK (1978), determined by the European Court when applying the relevant article (3) of the European Convention on Human Rights, 1950. The latter instrument is framed in different terms from the comparable Article 3 in the relevant Geneva Convention, 1949 and has a different provenance.

There are also certain fundamental differences between the respective regimes of Human Rights and the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

The law governing "humanity" in armed conflicts has long since ceased to be simple.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
G. I. A. D. DRAPER,  
16 Southover High Street,  
Lewes,  
Sussex.  
March 10.

## Broadcasting's troubles

From Mr Alex Henney

Sir, The BBC licence affair illustrates the effete and slippery face of the secret management of public services.

Last year the corporation sought a rise in the licence, which is virtually a universal tax. The Home Office instructed it to commission a management audit. There was a leak-inspired press debate on the licence and advertising, with (needless to say) the BBC claiming that advertising would destroy the world's greatest broadcasting organisation.

The audit report was duly completed and the BBC published a summary but refused to publish the whole report, alleging that it was commercially confidential. The chairman of the corporation claims the report "gives it a clean bill of health" and that there is negligible scope for savings.

The consultant in charge of preparing the report stated that it did not give the corporation a clean bill of health, that major matters which affect the corporation's cost performance were excluded from the terms of reference, and that he could not see why the corporation did not publish the full report. A former BBC producer, who is now the producer of *Brookside* on Channel Four, claims that the BBC's *East Enders* costs twice as much per hour to produce.

There is no divine right of quangos to public trust, not even for the BBC. It is gutless of any public body to keep a report on performance from the public who fund it, and who paid for the report. It is craven cowardice in the case of the BBC, an organisation which trades on information and whose programmes often castigate others for inefficiency.

Yours faithfully,  
ALEX HENNEY,  
38 Swains Lane, N6.

## ON THIS DAY

MARCH 19 1885  
In 1881 Muhammad Ahmad ibn Abdulla announced that he was the Mahdi — the leader chosen by God to drive imperialist oppressors out of Sudan, which was under the rule of Egypt. In support of the latter, Britain sent out an army in January 1885. General Gordon was killed at Khartoum, and it was not until 1898 that Sudan was finally reconquered by Lord Kitchener.

## THE WAR IN THE SUDAN

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS

SUAKIN, MARCH 18.  
The movements and designs of the Mahdi are still shrouded in obscurity. We are constantly receiving reports which tend to show that no energetic offensive action is to be feared from him; but similar reports have so often proved false, that from our own part we feel unable to indulge in any forecast of probabilities. A letter, dated March 2, received from a leading inhabitant of Berber by the Intelligence Department, is of a very reassuring character. The writer says that all the army that was with Mahomed El Kheir, the Mahdi's deputy, has been dispersed to different places, and that none of those who have fought the English once would care to fight them again.

The garrison at Berber is stated to number only 3,400 men with 1,000 Remington rifles, many of them useless, 14 guns, one useless, and two steamers in good order. This may or may not be true, but it is certain that the Mahdi possesses great resources both in men and material, and that there is an almost universal feeling of active hostility against us on the part of the Arab tribes. He has among his troops 15,000 Egyptians who formerly belonged to the Khedive's army, and two years ago the Egyptian authorities admitted that he had captured 90 pieces of artillery, 10,000 rifles and 5,000,000 cartridges. The fall of Berber and Khartoum have since then largely added to his stock of arms and ammunition, as well as to the number of his trained soldiers. The hostility of the natives was strikingly evinced by the fact that on the night of the 12th the cemetery at Korti was entered and the crosses erected over the graves were torn down and broken. A few days ago also some of our returning detachments saw 300 or 400 Arabs assembled between Magaga and Howelata. These are supposed to have been men, many of them armed, who are rapidly developing into small armies, and it is significant of the energy of the enemy that numerous Arabs followed Sir Evelyn Wood's retreating force close up to Korti. No confirmation of the fall of Kassala, which alleged to have taken place on the 8th inst., has been received at Suakin. The latest reliable intelligence is dated March 1, at which time the garrison was still holding out, but it is asserted that for want of provisions resistance would become impossible after the end of the month.

The Arabs continue to make desultory attacks on our camp at Suakin, and on Saturday made a determined but unsuccessful attempt to carry off our cattle. Energetic measures have at length been taken, the principal camps being now re-arranged as regards position, surrounded by parapets and trenches, thorny bushes, and wire entanglements. Moreover, the services of some Arab tribes, friendly to the British, are being utilized, two of them being posted at night in each redoubt. Their keen sight renders them valuable assistants to our sentries. Half of the men of each battalion and regiment are kept under arms all night. Considering that during the day the troops are busy at fatigue work, this being under arms at night is very harassing, and it is to be hoped that a speedy advance will take place. It is, however, satisfactory to hear that there is little sickness.

It would be a reasonable reform, and it would serve the good purpose of encouraging trustees to adopt conventional money-purchase principles. It would also encourage them to allocate each individual his full accumulated rights, while still in service, and to pay transfers for the early leavers of the full amount of their entitlements.

Yours faithfully,  
BRANDON RHYNS WILLIAMS,  
House of Commons.  
March 15.

## Bones of contention

From Professor N. Kuri, FRS

Sir, The paragraph in the PHS Diary (Monday, March 11) about the People's Republic of China helping with the upkeep of Karl Marx's grave reminds me of a letter which you published in the 1930s at the time of the British Museum's negotiations for the purchase of the *Codex Sinaiticus* from the USSR. The writer suggested that since the atheistic Marxist Soviet Union could have no special interest in an old religious manuscript they might be willing to barter it for the remains of Karl Marx.

Yours faithfully,  
N. KURI,  
Bragg House, College,  
Oxford.  
March 14.

## 'Vatican dismay'

From Father Aidan Nichols, OP

Sir, I am grateful to Mr Clifford Longley for his kind notice of my article in *The Tablet* ("Vatican dismay", March 11). But with respect, my aim was not to propose an ascription to the Roman Pope and curia of the (English) constitutional doctrine that the king can do no wrong. It was rather to attempt to defend ecclesiastical freedom by distinguishing it from licence.

Yours faithfully,  
AIDAN NICHOLS,  
Pontificia Universita S. Tommaso,  
Largo Angelicum 1,  
00184 Rome, Italy,  
March 12.

## Galic customs

From Dr Alex Evans

Sir, In the matter of single pecks a double-bussing as methods of salutation, your correspondents do not seem to have noticed the very common convention in France of saluting friends with three kisses, one on each cheek and back to the first. It is certainly very common in the Cevennes and Languedoc and I have noticed the practice in other areas.

I am told that the three kisses are *un pour moi, un pour toi et un pour le bon Dieu*. The third recipient does not seem, as yet, to raise any objections.

Yours faithfully,  
ALEX EVANS,  
24 Mingle Lane,  
Stapleford,  
Cambridge.  
March 12.







هكذا من الدليل

# We're always late back from Germany.



Not only do we give you the first flight out to Germany in the morning.

We also give you the last flight back (from Frankfurt, Munich, Hamburg and Nuremberg, too). It means you have a full working day in Germany to complete your business.

Without the hassle of rushing for an early flight home. Or the expense of staying overnight.


**Lufthansa**



# THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio Card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
1	INDUSTRIALS A-D					
2	1. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	2. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	3. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	4. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	5. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	6. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	7. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	8. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	9. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	10. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	11. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	12. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	13. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	14. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	15. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	16. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	17. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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25	24. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	25. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	26. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	27. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	28. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	29. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	30. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	31. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	32. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	33. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	34. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	35. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	36. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	37. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	38. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	39. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41	40. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	41. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43	42. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
44	43. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45	44. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
46	45. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
47	46. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
48	47. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
49	48. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50	49. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
51	50. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
52	51. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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56	55. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
57	56. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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67	66. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
68	67. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69	68. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70	69. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71	70. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72	71. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73	72. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
74	73. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75	74. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76	75. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
77	76. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
78	77. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
79	78. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
80	79. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
81	80. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
82	81. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83	82. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
84	83. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
85	84. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
86	85. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
87	86. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
88	87. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
89	88. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
90	89. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
91	90. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
92	91. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
93	92. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
94	93. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
95	94. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
96	95. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
97	96. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
98	97. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
99	98. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100	99. BAXTER	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £30,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

1984/85 High Low Block Price Chg Div Yld P/E

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

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## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

### Lawson starts to look like a lucky general

Though the new figures for manufacturing output (down 0.4 per cent in January) were somewhat discouraging, almost all the financial news yesterday was running in the Chancellor's favour.

The dollar sank under the ripples from the troubles in Ohio, according to James Thurber, an area well known for panicky reactions. The thought that Paul Volcker would loosen the reins and lower American interest rates to prevent a domestic banking crisis brightened sterling. The pound rose 2.32 cents to close at \$1.067 in London, and topped \$1.11 during early trading in New York. Record deficit figures for the American balance of payments on current account further shook the dollar, which was also falling against the German mark; but on this occasion the pound was the main beneficiary of dollar weakness.

Sterling was bolstered by surprising figures for public borrowing in February, which were up to £1 billion better than the markets were expecting. They showed that the Government was able to repay £225 million of public sector debt in February, bringing the cumulative public sector borrowing requirement for 11 months of 1984-85 to only £7.6 billion.

Meanwhile the oil markets were infected by news calculated to support sterling. The escalation of the Iran-Iraq war was the most obvious factor; but to cap it all, Sheikh Yamani dispersed residual worries about the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' reaction to the abolition of the British National Oil Corporation by saying that it "might not be a negative development". This comfort from Saudi Arabia was barely denied by the Nigerian Oil Minister's less polite reaction; even he said there was no need to over-react to OPEC's demise.

Thus the pound gained a full point on its trade-weighted index, to close at 73.0 - the highest closing level since January 1. Nigel Lawson is beginning to look a little more like the kind of lucky general Mrs Thatcher wants, and will be able to claim some of the rewards of financial probity this afternoon.

In the Budget he will be obliged to give us

the Treasury's latest estimate of the public borrowing requirement for the whole 12 months of 1984-85. This figure should not inspire too much confidence: it has been known to have been proved wrong by as much as £2 billion when the actual outcome for the financial year is published a few weeks after Budget day - which is why some within the Treasury have been arguing for the Budget to be delayed until April. Even so, the February figures suggest the final outcome will be considerably better than the gloomiest City estimates of up to £11 billion.

Official sources were yesterday damping down some of the joy. February's revenues were boosted by the final instalment of the change in the rules covering VAT on imports, and by a bulge in payments of Petroleum Revenue Tax. But taking the financial year so far as a whole, the figures do look quite encouraging: although spending is, as expected, running above the target (expenditure on the consolidated fund is up 8 1/2 per cent on the previous year, compared with a forecast last Budget time of 6 1/2 per cent), revenue is slightly ahead of Budget estimates up 11 per cent, rather than 10.5 per cent.

Compared with the Treasury's calculations at the time of the Autumn Statement, indeed, official estimates are that total tax revenues will be £1 billion higher - £1 1/2 billion of extra North Sea revenue, offset by £500 million lower revenues from other sources.

So even if March's PSBR is as high as last year's (and there is some reason to believe it will be lower) the figure for the full financial year is unlikely to exceed £10 billion. Combined with developments in the foreign exchange and oil markets, the news was enough to shave the three-month inter-bank rate down to 13 1/2 per cent.

Even if the clearing banks cannot be bothered to move base rates down a trivial half percentage point, and even if the building societies are still forced to raise mortgage rates, the underlying interest rate trend against which Mr Lawson will reveal his Budget today is comfortably easier.

### An impressive legacy at Liffe

When John Barkshire formally steps down on Thursday as chairman of the London International Financial Futures Exchange he will leave his probable successor, Brian Williamson of Gerrard & National, an impressive legacy. In the five years he has been chairman of the Liffe working party and the chairman of the new exchange, he has been its public face and its guiding spirit. Others also saw the need in the late 1970s for a financial futures market in London; others also laboured to make it a reality. But Liffe would not have come into being so quickly or been nurtured so successfully without Mr Barkshire's accurate sense of the way financial markets were changing, his persuasive powers and, perhaps above all, his capacity for sheer hard work.

After two and half years of trading, Liffe boasts nine contracts, a turnover averaging 16,000 lots a day; and 247 full and associate members. Unlike most of London's other important futures markets, Liffe volume is steadily growing and this year should see another three contracts added to the list. Its success has been uniform. The currency contracts

have not caught traders' imagination and volume is too heavily concentrated among a small number of members dealing with each other. But that is hardly a criticism of an experimental market in the course of its early development.

Liffe's most important achievement under Mr Barkshire's guidance has been to pioneer a new type of futures market in London. Liffe opened the way for the full gamut of modern futures instruments. It adopted American pit trading and added a new dimension to the vogue for international 24-hour trading by offering the Chicago Board of Trade's T-Bond Contract.

Mr Barkshire, who will remain a director of Liffe, has little time to relax and dwell on Liffe's success. Mercantile House, his principal preoccupation, is finding the going harder in New York. Mercantile's American subsidiary, Oppenheimer, suffered a third-quarter loss of \$60,000, a turnaround of \$9 million (£8.4 million). Oppenheimer is important to Mercantile's grand design: no doubt Mr Barkshire will welcome the extra time he now has to put it right.

## Dollar slides as Ohio loan institutions remain closed

From Bailey Morris Washington

The dollar fell against all leading currencies yesterday as the governor of Ohio yesterday extended for 48 hours the "bank holiday" which closed 71 state-insured savings and loans associations hit by a massive run on deposits.

The collapse of Home State and the resulting panic among depositors who camped out to withdraw their savings sent shockwaves through the American financial system and prompted officials in Washington to demand tighter controls on the vast, largely unregulated, government securities market.

Questions were raised over the growing vulnerability of the financial system to sudden, unexpected shocks and the effects the deposit run will have on the monetary policies of the

US Federal Reserve Board which acts as a central bank. On the foreign exchange markets, there was widespread dollar selling in expectation that Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, would have to loosen policies to prevent a domino crisis of confidence throughout the banking system.

At the very least, analysts said that the Fed is now unlikely to proceed with the expected tightening of its monetary policy to reign in the continuing big growth in the US money supply.

Both the federal and state authorities are working together to find a quick solution to the Ohio crisis so that the panic does not spread to four other

states where institutions are privately insured. Ohio governor Richard Celeste, facing the biggest political crisis of his career, is attempting to resolve the problem through emergency action in the state legislature and by expediting talks on a potential buyer for Home State Savings Bank of Cincinnati, the failed institution which triggered the deposit run.

Home State was closed by federal authorities after news of the big losses it suffered as a result of its dealings with the failed ESM transactions, more than the total amount in the private Ohio deposit guarantee fund which insures deposits in the 71 state-insured savings and loan associations.

Depositors withdrew more

than \$90 million from Home State alone before the association was ordered closed. The run quickly extended to the other associations not covered by federal insurance which guarantees against losses of up to \$100,000 per depositor.

Mr Celeste in an effort to resolve the problem introduced legislation yesterday requiring the 71 privately insured associations to apply for federal insurance.

At the same time, the Governor created a rescue plan naming a team to find buyers for the weaker institutions and to speed up procedures to clear the way for a potential buyer to purchase Home State Savings. Citicorp and Chemical Bank in New York have expressed interest.

## US set to be world's biggest debtor

The United States, for the first time since 1914, may have become a net debtor nation and by the end of this year is expected to be the world's largest debtor nation surpassing both Mexico and Brazil, US officials said yesterday.

Mr Malcolm Baldrige, the US Commerce Secretary, said in commenting on America's record current account deficit in 1984 that the US probably became a debtor in this current quarter.

"The US is shifting from a net creditor to a net debtor. The net international investment position of the US was a positive \$104 billion (£94 billion) at the end of 1983 and it may have moved into the red this quarter," Mr Baldrige said.

The commerce secretary disclosed the long anticipated shift after a briefing at which officials said the US current account deficit, the broadest picture of US trade with the

rest of the world, rose sharply last year to a record \$101.65 billion.

This was more than double the deficit in 1983 of \$41.56 billion and reflected the deteriorating trade position caused largely by the overvalued dollar, commerce officials said.

The US has not had a trade surplus for almost a decade but until this year, it has been able to rely on receipts from its investments abroad to keep the

nation in surplus.

Last year, net service receipts dropped to \$17 billion from \$28.1 billion the year before.

At the same time, private foreign purchases of US Treasury securities rose a record \$22.5 billion from \$8.7 billion the year before, reflecting high interest rates and the government's decision to remove withholding taxes on interest paid to foreign purchasers.

### AIB shares fall despite assurance

By Peter Wilson-Smith  
Banking Correspondent

Shares in Allied Irish Banks fell 23p to 113p yesterday despite confirmation from the Republic of Ireland's biggest bank that it would still meet its profit forecast of Ir£84 million (£71 million) for the year to March 31. At one stage the group's shares were down to 109p.

AIB said yesterday it had deconsolidated Insurance Corporation of Ireland and would not recognize any of its losses in the banking group's 1984 results. However, AIB has had to write off its entire Ir£40 million investment in the insurance company, which was reduced last week by the Irish government. As a result AIB's shareholders' funds are expected to fall from Ir£427 million to Ir£372 million after allowing for retained earnings.

The rescue of its subsidiary, which was the biggest insurance company in Ireland, will cost AIB a further Ir£6 million over the next three years. This reflects the cost of providing a loan at subsidized rates for three years of Ir£50 million to the Exchequer of the Irish Republic to help with the rescue.

The affair is being seen in some quarters as a vivid pointer to the dangers of banks diversifying into unfamiliar territory. Mr Patrick Dowling, who heads AIB's industrial banking subsidiary, said yesterday:

"The general insurance business has characteristics which perhaps do not mix too well with banking."

Mr Dowling said that investigations had shown that second half losses at Insurance Corporation of Ireland could have run as high as Ir£60 million.

AIB also announced yesterday it was buying 77 per cent of Credit Finance Bank, from the administration of Insurance Corporation of Ireland. It is paying 63p a share for the 3.9 million shares.

### BA flotation ruled out before autumn

By Jonathan Davis  
Business Correspondent

There is now no chance of the Government's planned flotation of British Airways taking place before the last few months of this year.

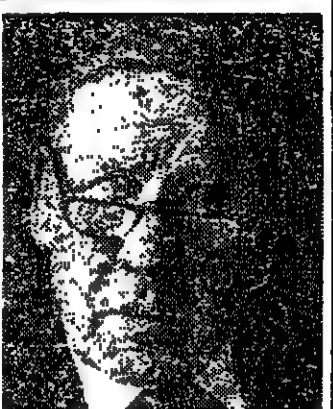
Both the airline and the Government have acknowledged that a stock market launch in the autumn is the earliest feasible date that can now be countenanced for the flotation, which is provisionally valued at more than £1,000 million. It could easily be pushed back into 1986.

Continuing delays caused by a search for a settlement in the Laker litigation in the United States has pushed back the timing of the issue.

Having been thwarted over an original target of a February flotation date, British Airways chairman Lord King has been pushing for a new slot in June or July.

The Laker case has led to a postponement of critical decisions that need to be taken by the Government.

These delays, taken with the airline's desire to have at least three months in which to market the shares ahead of the



Lord King: wants sell-off as soon as possible.

issue, mean that a summer flotation cannot be contemplated.

There are signs of an intense argument within Whitehall about what is now the best date Lord King and his chief executive, Mr Colin Marshall, are keen to see the airline privatized as soon as possible. There is a school of thought in Whitehall, however, which argues that delay need not be an unmitigated disaster, especially since BA is now generating such good profits.

### £87m S&N offer for brewer

By Jeremy Warner

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries yesterday launched an £87 million bid for Matthew Brown, one of Britain's largest regional brewers. The 14-for-5 share exchange terms were immediately condemned by the Blackburn-based brewer of Lion Bitter as "unwelcome and wholly unacceptable."

Mr Patrick Townsend, chairman of Matthew Brown, said: "We are doing very nicely as an independent regional brewer and we intend to fight this takeover tooth and nail."

S & N's last attempt to expand in the north was thwarted last July when its £44 million offer for the Hartlepool brewer, J W Cameron, was referred to the Monopolies Commission.

On the stock market yesterday, Matthew Brown shares soared 77p to 405p, scuppering an attempt by S & N's stockbrokers, Hoare Govett, to raid the market for a 10 per cent stake at the offer price of 385p a share.

S & N already has just under 5 per cent of Matthew Brown's shares.

### IN BRIEF

#### Ship repair yard sold

British Shipbuilders' profitable Falmouth ship repair yard has been sold to a consortium consisting of consultants A and P Appledore and Bellway, the Newcastle housebuilding firm. The deal was formally announced yesterday and has been reached despite a secret trade union ballot of the workforce which showed a majority in favour of a rival bidder, the shipping group, Conargo.

The purchase price for the yard is £1.75 million. It made an estimated profit in the 10 months to January this year of £184,000, compared with last year's full-year total of £855,000. A and P Appledore will take an initial 10 per cent stake in the joint venture, rising to 50 per cent if Appledore shareholders approve the deal.

#### Initial bid

The independent directors of Initial, the laundry group, have decided to recommend to shareholders the unchanged terms of British Electric Traction's £170 million bid for the 58 per cent stake which it does not already own. BET has won Monopolies Commission clearance to renew its bid, which was launched last June.

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#### CEI profits up

Cambridge Electronic Industries profits for 1984 from £9.7 million to £11.9 million. Turnover rose to £129.3 million from £103.9 million. A final dividend of 4.93p make 7p for the year against 6p last time.

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The winding up petition served by British Electric Traction on London Leisure and Arts Centre, the ultimate controlling company for Wembley Stadium in which Mr Abdul Shamji, the Ugandan Asian businessman, says he has an 85 per cent stake, has been adjourned for six weeks. BET requested the adjournment at the hearing yesterday but another petition for a further £2.5 million following the £1 million already used to BET, is due this month. Despite reports to the contrary, Mr Shamji's company Gomha Holdings, denies it has allied itself with the winding up petition.

#### Cape losses

Cape Industries yesterday announced a capital reconstruction package designed to strengthen the balance sheet after it made attributable losses of £30.5 million in the 15 months to March 31. It is raising £20.5 million through a one for three rights issue of 8.4 per cent convertible redeemable preference shares.

Tempus, page 2

### No listing for Morgan Grenfell

By Our  
Banking Correspondent

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank, has decided against a stock market quotation for the time being.

Lord Catto, the group chairman, who yesterday unveiled a 24 per cent profits rise to £20.4 million after tax and transfer to hidden reserves, said there was no need for additional capital at present, nor was there great demand from shareholders for a listing. But the possibility of coming to the market would be kept under review.

The merchant banking group raised £59 million of fresh capital last year from a £45 million rights issue and £14 million capital injection from Deutsche Bank which took a 4.99 per cent stake.

Mr Christopher Reeves, chief executive, said that, together with retentions, should be enough to finance the group's expansion in the securities market in the foreseeable future.

Morgan Grenfell is paying in shares the £31 million goodwill for the jobber Pinchin Denny in the broker Pender & Boyle, and expects to invest a further £40 million or more in the securities operations.

Total dividends for 1984 are being raised by 29 per cent with the payment of a 5.5p net final dividend. Allowing for the change in the accounting treatment for deferred tax, underlying profits rose by 37 per cent.

### Esal banker arrested in India

By Philip Robinson

Mr Amarjeet Singh, former head of international operations at the Punjab National Bank in London, has been arrested in India and charged with conspiracy to defraud.

Mr Singh, who was manager of the state-owned bank's London branch from 1980 to 1984, had been recalled to New Delhi. He was sacked on Thursday and arrested on Saturday.

For most of last year Mr Singh headed a consortium of almost 46 banks in an attempt

to rescue the collapsed Esal (Comodities) company headed by Mr Rajendra Sethia, the Indian-born businessman now in custody in New Delhi facing fraud charges. Esal's total debts are estimated at £200 million.

Mr Singh has been remanded for five days in custody by a city magistrate. The Central Bureau of Investigation alleged in court that Mr Singh had advanced loans with "forged and fictitious documents" in conspiracy with Mr Rajendra Sethia and other bank employees.

This month Britain formally asked India to send Mr Sethia back to London. A warrant has already been issued for his arrest in London.

Nine charges, covering a period from June 1983 to February 1984, include two charges of conspiracy to obtain a pecuniary advantage by deception; five of obtaining a pecuniary advantage by deception; one of preparing a false instrument with the intention of using it and one other charge under the Theft Act.

### MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS	
FT Ind Ord	995.4 (-7.1)
FT-A All Share	80.30 (+0.04)
FT-SE 100	1300.2 (-9.5)
Bargains	28.68
Dataseam USM	112.13 (-0.23)
New York	
Dow Jones	1253.64 (+6.30)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	12,508 (+19.26)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1319.47 (-23.29)
Amsterdam	207.2 (-0.6)
Sydney: AO	790.3 (-4.1)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1220.3 (+6.3)
Brussels	
General	305.78 (+0.55)
Paris: CAC	207.1 (-1.0)
Zurich	
SKA General	343.20 (+0.60)

GOLD	
London fixing	am \$293.70 pm \$298.85
close	\$298.50-\$299.00
New York	
Comex	\$300.75

MAIN PRICE CHANGES	
RISES:	
Anvil Pet	63 +13
KCA Drilling	25 +5
Prestwich Hds	131 +25
Brown Mathew	405 +77
Argyle Trust	18 1/2 +3
Electronic Mach.	49 +6
Markheath	88 +13
Pineapple Dance	70 +9
Clayton, Son Hds	72 +8
Brewmaker	38 +4
Microvitec	73 +7
Burnett & Hallams	55 +5
Cape Industries	24 +2
Argyle Trust	370 +30
Sumrie Clothes	52 +4
Ingall Inds	95 +7

CURRENCIES	
London:	
\$	\$1.067 (+0.0232)
DM	3.6970 (+0.0410)
Sfr	3.1450 (+0.0345)
FF	11.2880 (+0.1230)
Yen	287.53 (+5.48)
Index	73.0 (+1.0)
New York:	
\$	\$1.1120
DM	3.3247
Sfr	153.9 (-0.8)
EDU	ED.803780
SDR	20.884593

INTEREST RATES	
London:	
Bank Base:	14%
3-month Interbank	13 1/2-13%
3-month eligible bills	13 1/2-13
buying rate	-
US:	
Prime Rate	10.50%
Federal Funds	8%
3-month Treasury bills	8.45-8.41
Long bond	94 1/2-94 3/4; yield
	00.00% (00.00%)

## CAMBRIDGE ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES PLC

Year ended 31st December 1984

Turnover	£129.3m	+24.4%
Pre-tax profit	£11.9m	+22.0%
Earnings per share	21.0p	+23.5%
Dividends per share	7.0p	+16.7%

Mr Rupert Jones, Chairman, comments:

"1984 has seen the further and successful development of the Cambridge Electronic Industries group. As compared with 1983, all the principal indicators of performance have moved ahead. It is an important part of the strength of the group that there is a very wide spread of products and market sectors and, increasingly, of geographical areas also. We intend to support by strong investment those activities in the group wherever good prospects for future growth are foreseen and shall endeavour to keep our activities flexible and responsive."

If you would like a copy of the 1984 annual report, which will be published on 12th April, please fill in the coupon below and send to:  
The Secretary,  
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Boscon House, 100 Bills Road,  
Cambridge CB2 1LQ.

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Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_









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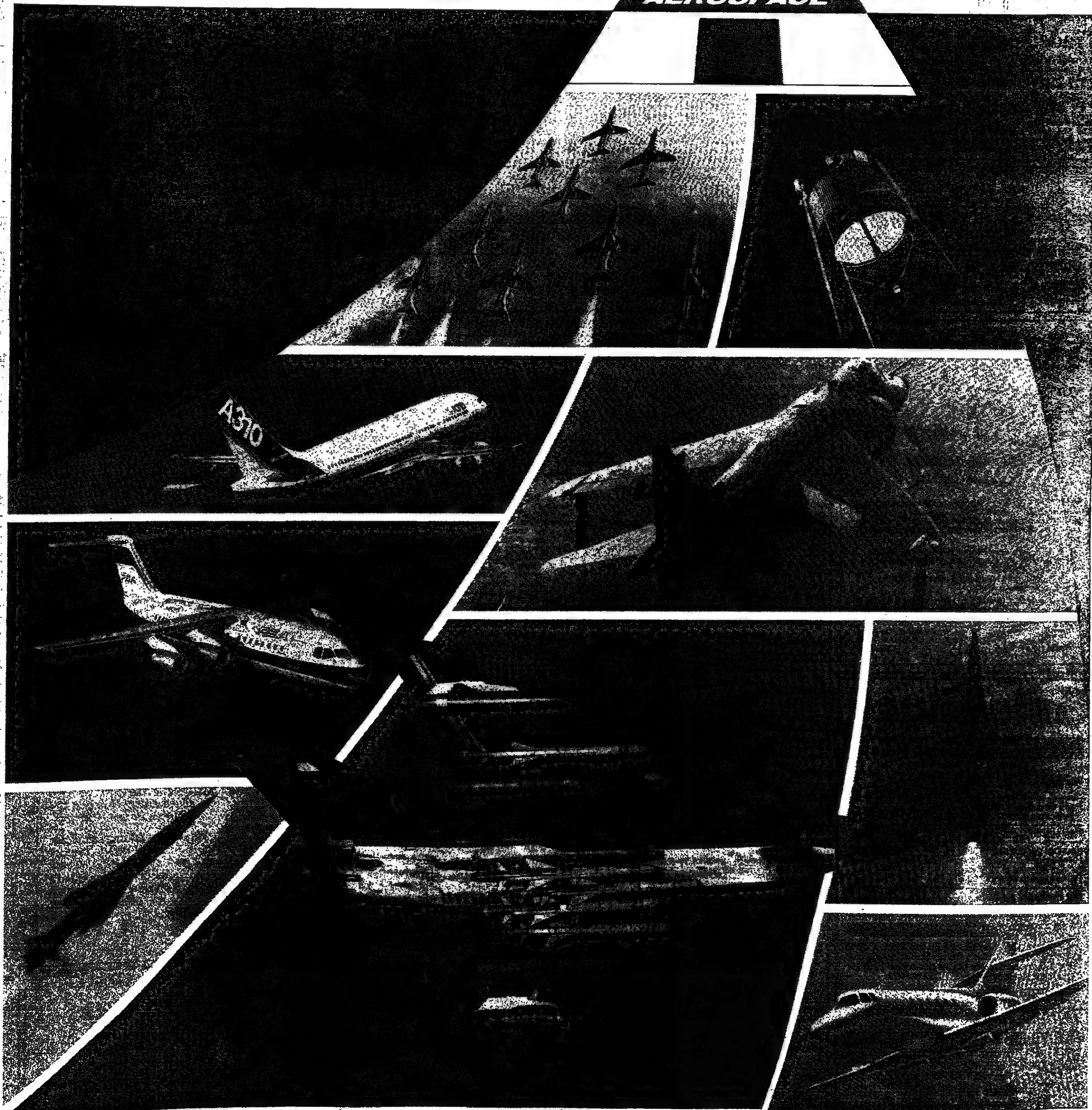
We are involved in designing and building civil and military aircraft with sales to over 40 nations; we design, produce and sell a wide range of guided weapons systems, communications and scientific spacecraft.

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In January it was announced that an offer of shares in British Aerospace was proposed. If you are interested in finding out more about the Company and its products, look out for our advertisements in the Press in the coming weeks.

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## STOCK MARKET REPORT

## South African levy knocks banks

By Pam Spooner

South African budget news pre-empted today's speech from our own Mr Nigel Lawson, and sent bank shares on a downward path.

Mr Barond du Plessis, Finance Minister in the Republic, announced a levy on average deposits for the banks, and share prices for both Barclays and Standard Chartered were knocked back. Barclays lost 15p to 547p and Standard fell 10p to 464p.

There was some confusion in London as to the size of the levy - some reports suggested 0.25 per cent, while others said 0.2 per cent per quarter, making a hefty 1 per cent a year. The latter tax could take as much as 100 million and off the earnings of the two groups.

Analysis was also waiting to see the fine print in order to find out if the new levy is in addition to current taxes or will be levied before assessment for other corporate charges.

Other leading bank shares also lost ground, with National Westminster down 8p at 609p, Lloyds off 10p at 547p and Midlands 7p lower at 332p.

There was also bad news in South Africa for life assurance companies, where taxes have also been increased after a bumper year for the insurers. But only one British insurer has interest in the Country, Prudential Assurance has a small amount of business there and its share price dipped 10p to 546p.

But the enlarged tax burden for South African companies could bring benefits to the share

prices of another company on the British life assurance list, Sun Life Assurance, where Liberty Life of South Africa already has a near 24 per cent stake, could well see further investment in its shares from the Republic. Yesterday, the Sun Life price dipped 5p to 757p, showing a touch more firmness than the rest of the sector.

Life insurers had already been hit by thoughts that today would bring some form of taxation on pensions, and

Plessey shares were down 2p at 192p, still trading in the lower half of its price range. But City men are looking hopefully westward for more defence work. Plessey is strongly fancied to win orders from the US Army for Mobile Subscriber Equipment which could add £100 million to the company's profits over the next five years, taking profit growth into the 15 to 20 per cent range. A decision is due in June.

sizeable amounts of stock had come on offer early in the day, while buyers went far between, prices drifted lower in the course of the session.

Leading shares were also weakened by pre-Budget lethargy. The FT share index fell back below the 1,000 level, down 7.1 points at 995.4, and FT-SE 100 share market eased back 9.6 points to 1,300.3.

Not one share on the top 30 lists managed a price rise, and few even managed to hold their

ground. British Telecom drifted 2 1/2 p lower to 135 1/2 p, and even Hanson Trust, which has received plenty of support recently, slipped 1p to 223p.

Away from the main lists, takeover and trading news provided what little spark could be seen in Throgmorton Street.

The brewing sector was enlivened by the Scottish & Newcastle bid for Matthew Brown and Boddingtons Breweries. Vaux Breweries and Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries both picked up pennies. But Arthur Guinness, where the share price has frothed recently, slipped back to 4p to 253p. Market men appeared disappointed not to be hearing news from the famous brewers of stout.

On the industrial lists, Combined Technologies Corporation was the subject of speculation as it warned of third-quarter profits news this morning. The company left it a little late to warn the Stock Exchange of the announcement, and market men began wondering if other news might also be on the way.

There were strong hopes that Imperial Chemicals Industries would reveal its plans to take a stake in the company, sharing in the development of Comtech's products for optical discs. Plasmon Data Systems, the Comtech subsidiary, needs a capital injection, which ICI can provide.

Britannia Arrow fell 2p to 101p on the news that Guinness Peat had completed its acquisition of an interest in 38.8 million Britannia Arrow shares, a move which takes some of the immediate speculative froth off Britannia. Guinness Peat shares were unchanged at 76p in the wake of the announcement that Lord Kissen and ICG Chemie Handegaves have respectively bought 1.5 million and 250,000 GP Shares. This takes the stake held by Lord Kissen, the group's former chairman, up to 8.07 per cent. ICG has 7.26 per cent.

Ward White has extended until Thursday its bid for Foster Brothers, the menswear retailer, after receiving acceptances from only 0.16 per cent of shares. Mr Norman Tobitt, trade and industry secretary, has cleared the bid, but the clearance is academic unless Ward White raises its terms to beat the

recommended offer from Sears Holdings worth 225.75p a share. Ward White's offer is worth 195.8p a share against Foster's share price up 2p at 220p yesterday. Ward White was unchanged at 235p and Sears up 1/2p at 86p.

Watch for an upward movement in the price of Dee Corporation over the next two weeks. The foods group's offer for Booker McConnell closes at the end of the month, and there is some feeling Dee would like to see its own price advance in the meantime to improve the

BBA Group was given a 5p lift to 75p as the market felt the effects of a meeting between the company and analysts on Friday. The company discussed its plans after the rights issue and purchase of the automotive-linked businesses of Cape Industries. Dr John White, managing director, impressed the City men with an aggressive presentation.

look of the deal. Dee is believed to be doing a swift round of the analysts. Yesterday, however, the Dee price was moving in the wrong direction, down 4p at 208p.

A H Holdings is still benefiting from market enthusiasm for its purchase of Vestic, the drugs wholesaling business it bought from Glaxo Holdings for £15.1 million. A H shares rose 9p to 139p yesterday.

Macarthy's Pharmaceuticals, which some stockbrokers believe is now undervalued in comparison to the price paid for Vestic, was unchanged at 185p. Pennies were lost elsewhere in the drugs sector in line with the duller tone prevailing in the City.

The industrial group Low & Bonar slipped 15p to 400p as profit-taking took the cream off last week's price rise. The shares rose on the back of record results for the year to November 1984, and on bullish comments about prospects for this year from the directors.

Fearson, the publishing to Royal Doulton conglomerate, rose another 12p to 713p. The group continues to receive strong institutional support in the market, especially as an-

lysts take closer looks at the "quality" businesses it owns.

Donhill Holdings, maker of upmarket consumer goods, is also enjoying something of a re-rating. The shares gained another 13p to a new best level of 333p.

Marikheath Securities, the London property company, regained 15p to 88p as the company allayed fears about the forthcoming results and dividend. Though assets sales have been delayed, hurting profits for second half 1984, the final dividend is expected to be maintained.

Share sales and transfers at Phoenix Properties & Finance were announced leaving the price 1p higher at 35p. Mr H F Cooper steps down from the board of directors this year, and reduces his stake to below the 5 per cent declaration limit. He recently sold 341,892 shares. Mr J J W R Main has increased his interest in Phoenix shares to 5.25 per cent.

On the USM lists, Invest Energy Holdings fell 50p to 970p as profit-taking took some of the recent gloss from the shares. The company, which joined the USM in 1983, has bubbled steadily higher on the back of its exploration and production programme.

Heclamat Holdings, the fast-fit shoe repairing and key making chain, stayed at 88p after last week's profit news. The company has changed its name and is to be listed as Autonomic Holdings.

William Morris Fine Arts slipped 1p to 28 1/2 p alongside full year results showing profits of £755,000, against £503,000 for 1983. The company, which makes wallpaper and metal sculptures, came to the market just under a year ago at a placing price of 10p, par value.

N M W Computer, which provides settlement and accounting services for stockbrokers, rose another 11p to 311p as the market waits for more news on the takeover front. The company has had a bid approach requiring the agreement of the NMW board, but agreement was not reached.

Industrial Scottish Energy was unchanged at 165p as F J C Lilley revealed that it has reduced its stake from 7.3 per cent to below 5 per cent.

## TEMPUS

## Relief as Cambridge profits rise £2.2m

Given the bad news which has filtered lately out of the electronics sector in general and from the city of Cambridge in particular, the market was relieved that preliminary figures from Cambridge Electronic Industries did not add seriously to it. Pretax profits at £11.9 million, up from £9.7 million, were at the bottom end of expectations. There was nothing particularly bullish about the company's view of the future yet the share price moved ahead quite strongly. At one stage the shares touched 333p, up 15p, but the gains were shed later, the shares closing up 7p at 325p.

Both the electronic and electrical components and specialist engineering divisions returned improved performance in profit and turnover terms. The defence and electronic systems division saw profits fall by £300,000 to £1.8 million despite an increase in turnover. The reason was the chemical agent monitor project. Start-up costs, relating to the £14 million contract awarded by the Ministry of Defence late last year, took their toll.

The project has also sucked in substantial capital expenditure, hitting cash flow, which was negative to the tune of £5.5 million in 1984.

CEI could still make £14 million in 1985 but for the time being the shares look fairly valued.

## GILTS

The authorities' ability to steer a narrow course through the 5 prognostications and keep the traders guessing was amply demonstrated yesterday. On Friday, the Government Broker failed to appear, thereby creating a disorderly market in expectations ahead of today's Budget.

Would he deluge the market with taps after the Chancellor had spoken, or would he hit it with a precisely judged broadside ahead of the event? Yesterday the Government Broker gave the market more or less what it had been expecting, but in an order,

which posed as many questions as it answered.

The two stocks unveiled yesterday were a £250 million tranche of Exchequer 11 per cent 1991, and £500 million of Conversion 9 1/2 per cent 2001. They appeared against a favourable background of improving sterling - up 1 1/2 cents against the dollar to \$1.10 - and good Government borrowing figures.

The market digested the implications of the Exchequer 1991 stock quite easily. Tranche have been issued twice before, in 1982 and 1984, and essentially this stock is a building societies' favourite, with a high coupon and yield of 11.73 per cent. Reasonably priced in terms of comparable adjacent stocks, like Treasury 11 1/2 per cent 1991, the new stock has been issued to sell quickly, and appears to embrace the possibility of a rise in mortgage rates, irrespective of the Budget.

The £500 million tranche of Conversion 9 1/2 per cent 2001 caught the market's imagination. Until yesterday, exactly £2 million of the stock existed, via a switch from Treasury 10 1/2 per cent 1987, and the last recorded deal was on February 28. Last night's spread was on a basis price of £90.94.

Ten days ago, the authorities issued a tranche of Conversion 10 per cent 2002, another highly illiquid market, as a result of the authorities' foray into convertibles during the last bull market. Very few investors have exercised conversion options because the premium on conversion has been too high.

Are the authorities therefore planning to reopen the convertibles market by improving the marketability of the conversion option? If they are, then Conversion 9 per cent 2000 could be the next tranche. Just £4 million is in issue.

## BET

British Electric Traction's protracted bid for the shares in Initial which is does not already own is at last drawing

to a conclusion. The Initial board has finally agreed to the terms.

The renewed bid from BET in the wake of clearance from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission last month was a little cheeky in that it offered the same price as it did in June, rather than the same terms, which would have afforded a better deal.

Even so, Initial shareholders have seen the price of their investment increase by a third since just before the original bid at a time when other laundry shares have declined relatively. It is a good deal for them, and for BET which will now be able to press ahead with its corporate plans.

## Cape Industries

Yesterday's capital reconstruction by Cape Industries will have produced a pained expression on the faces of the Charter Consolidated board, which owns 67 per cent of the struggling building products and industrial contracting group. They will take some consolation from the fact that the outcome could have been a lot worse.

Dragged down by its insulation and automotive products businesses, Cape was on the verge of bankruptcy and only corrective and painful action at this stage saved the company from a worse fate. In the 15 months to March 31, Cape's shareholders funds dropped from £59.5 million to £22 million. Borrowings rose from £36 million to £45 million. The gearing ratio had become unbearable.

The injection of £9.5 million raised by the issue of convertible - redeemable preference shares and a similar amount from the sale of the automotive products assets to BBA will put the Cape balance sheet on a more respectable footing.

However, it could be another two years before there are any prospects of real growth. The cancellation of the share premium account, if approved by the High Court, will at least permit dividend payments, but it is a small consolation.

## FINANCIAL SERVICES

## Citibank gears up to be Britain's fifth force

The world's largest group, Citicorp of New York, has mounted an aggressive strategy in Britain, combining long-term thinking with opportunism to exploit the City's financial revolution and make it a leading clearing bank. Peter Wilson-Smith reports.

Mr Kent Price, head of Citibank's British operations, would be "very happy to be the fifth force in banking in the United Kingdom". Acknowledging that Citibank could not realistically expect to challenge the likes of Barclays in terms of domestic market share, he certainly intends to give them a run for their money in select areas.

Citibank, America's largest bank already has a considerable presence in the United Kingdom and it makes more profit here than in any other overseas territory except Brazil. Last year the Citicorp group with worldwide assets of \$151 billion, reported pretax profits of \$1.54 billion and net profits of \$890 million.

According to Mr Price, British earnings were close to 10 per cent of the total, which would have required them to be disclosed separately. How close he does not say. But British profits probably approached £100 million pretax last year.

All told its ambitions to become an important domestic force in British retail and commercial banking as well as one of the leading players in the securities market are founded on a weighty base.

Last month it became the first bank, British or foreign, to buy a discount house when it paid £7 million for Seccombe Marshall & Campion.

Last month too it formally unveiled Citibank Business Bank, which is spearheading its commercial banking drive into the medium-sized corporate market, arguably the most lucrative and least competitive side of the clearer's corporate business.

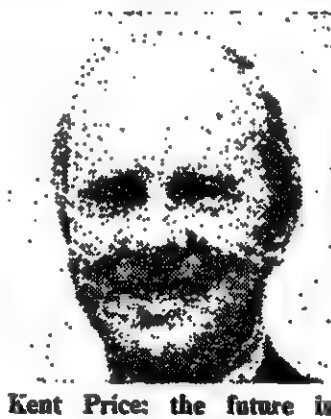
Citibank was the first foreign bank to elbow its way into the British cheque processing and settlement system and become a clearing bank.

On the investment banking side Citicorp International Bank Ltd (CIBL) last year became the first foreigner to arrange a new issue when it bought a Staffordshire computer company, Instem, to the United Securities Market.

More recently it has been involved in a contested takeover bid as junior partner to S. G. Warburg in advising Entrid Investments on its bid for Tootal.

Self-confidence verging on arrogance are characteristics of the Citicorp approach. The organization identifies its goals and pursues them single-mindedly and always wants to

NOW CITICORP UK IS EVOLVING		
Individual bank Citibank Savings: £770 million of loans of which £450 million mortgages. Provides consumer credit, savings and cheque accounts, life assurance	Institutional bank Citibank NA: commercial banking, foreign exchange, electronic banking, insurance	Investment banking Citicorp International Bank: syndications, swaps, mergers and acquisitions, capital raising, bond trading.
Citicorp Travellers Cheques	Citibank Bank: about £750 million loans outstanding. Serves medium to smaller companies	Business: Scrimgeour/Vickers
Diners Club (51%)	Sascombe, Marshall & Campion	Gilts market-maker



Kent Price: the future is going to be tough.

stocks which the group will apply to operate.

There is no clue on how much capital will be pumped into the securities operations. Mr John Rogers, an executive director of CIBL, says: "Frankly we don't know the full extent of the capital needed." But at least £25 million is likely to go into a primary gilts dealer.

CIBL is already active in bond trading and it is envisaged that a single operation working off a common capital base will evolve, dealing in the full range of sterling securities (assuming that the distinction between the discount house function and gilts dealing is allowed to disappear). Initially, Seccombe provides the expertise in very short-term securities.

On the equity side, the group is likely to plunge into the high-volume, capital-hungry end of the business. The core of Scrimgeour's operation is institutional equity business. Thus market-making in size in a limited range of large stocks rather than dabbling across the board is likely to be the focus of its equity trading.

This highlights one obvious gap in the armour, market-making skills in equities which will have to be developed or employed from outside.

Citibank has other hurdles to surmount. It aspires to be among the leaders in traditional corporate finance business such

as takeovers and new issues and has set about nurturing the skills.

One constraint, however, afflicting all foreign banks and brokers in the new issues market is the Bank of England's present insistence that a British firm is involved. When, for instance, CIBL brought Instem to the USM it worked with a British broker, Wood Mackenzie.

Another problem is the limitation US banking legislation places on equity underwriting by the overseas subsidiaries of US banks.

Market segmentation, illustrated by the individual institutional and investment bank concept, is an approach which Citicorp has pursued relentlessly wherever it operates. But having segmented the markets, the next stage is to see what benefits can accrue from cross-fertilization.

One planning technique which Citicorp uses is the "what if" approach. One recent version covered the British Telecom share sale and went something like this: What if we could have originated it through our existing business relationship with British Telecom, underwritten it, carried out the wholesale distribution through Scrimgeour/Vickers and the retail distribution through Diners Club and Citibank Savings?

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155th Annual General Meeting

NOTICE OF MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 155th Annual General Meeting of the National Mutual Life Assurance Society will be held at 5 Bow Churchyard (off Cheapside) in the City of London on Tuesday, the 16th day of April 1985, at noon for the following purposes:

to receive and consider the Directors' Report, the Accounts for 1984 and the Auditors' Report thereon; to re-elect Directors; to re-appoint the Auditors and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.

A member qualified to vote at the above meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on a poll instead of him. A proxy need not be a member of the Society.

By order of the Board  
W.P. JACKSON  
Secretary

19th March 1985

**Sale Tilney**

RESULTS

(SUBJECT TO FINAL AUDIT)

Year to November	1984	1983
	£000	£000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	3,104	2,148
		+44.5%
Total shareholders' funds	12,375	12,820
		-3.5%
Earnings per ordinary share taking account of taxation on ordinary activities at 23p for 1984 as against 26p for 1983.	47.5p	32.0p
		+48.4%
Net assets per ordinary share	245.4p	261.1p
		-6.0%

**DIVIDEND**

Payment of a final dividend of 8.5p per share is being recommended on the ordinary share capital. With the interim dividend total payments are 14p per share (1983 10.5p per share), representing an increase of 33.3 per cent.

**CAPITALISATION ISSUE**

Proposed capitalisation issue of 2 new ordinary shares for every 1 ordinary share held.

**EXTRACT FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW**

Each of our divisions is now operating well with good prospects and we anticipate vigorous expansion for the group as a whole in the coming year and thereafter.

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	13 months ended 31st December 1984	Year ended 30th November 1983
Total assets	£176,028,000	£166,124,000
Net asset value	271.6p	231.3p
Total income	£6,644,000	£6,206,000
Dividend	3.95p	3.45p

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Joe Cummings



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Or, watch this space next Friday, 22nd March, when we'll publish our post-Budget assessment for British industry.



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Edited by Matthew May

## COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

## A nice little office in the country

Employers are always looking for new ways to attract the skilled staff they need. A study published last week by the National Computing Centre and the magazine *Computer Weekly* suggested that better perks were the answer — paid overtime, company cars, health insurance or product bonuses.

But a new report by two Cambridge University academics shows that skilled staff may want something far more fundamental — somewhere nice to work.

The report, by Dr David Keeble and Timothy Kelly, shows that computer high-fliers are particularly choosy about where they live. It shows that Greater London, the rural areas of Cambridge, the M4 corridor (especially Berkshire), East Anglia and South West England have all proved popular with high technology companies.

The study, which will be presented this week at a conference in the University of Utrecht, Holland, attempts to analyse the factors which turn small computer firms into successes.

And it offers new heart to Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and some of the new towns, which have been selling their idyllic settings to high technology companies for the past five years.

"The evidence indicates that new computer firms in Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire differ in significant ways from their counterparts in Scotland, notably in terms of products, skill requirements and the level of research and development," says the report.

"But both groups of firms appear to reflect a relatively substantial spin-off process from local universities and exhibit similar levels of female employment and of local market orientation."

"From a local or regional perspective, the findings suggest that new high technology firms tend to cluster in particular locations, and that while in the long term (30 years) regional policy-induced branch plants in Scotland have generated new firm spin-off, the most striking clusters (other than London) have evolved in residentially attractive areas possessing existing major research facilities."

Small companies generally have played a significant part in the economy. The total number of new British companies — principally in the manufacturing sector — rose by 31 per cent to 18,962 between 1980

percentage of jobs in a particular sector, they have little short-term effect on overall employment patterns.

"In the computer industry, the UK jobs lost by a single company, ICL, over the period 1979-84 (9,775) exceed the number of jobs created in all new firms over the period 1975-84 (8,931)," says the report.

"But this initially pessimistic conclusion must, however, be tempered by the fact that many small firms sub-contract much of the manufacture and distribution of their products and thus create indirect employment."

The researchers cite one new company in the Cambridge area which has a turnover of £75 million and claims to have created 20 new jobs for every one person directly employed.

In the long term, high technology firms offer substantial long-term prospects. Of the 320 new companies identified by the Cambridge team, 15 (4.4 per cent) employed more than 100 people, and 38 (11.9 per cent) employed more than 50.

There are three surprising areas highlighted by the study — the far South West, the rural West Midlands, Wales and the Scottish Highlands.

The urban areas, with the exception of London offer few attractions to the high technology employees of tomorrow. The future is in the hands of the idyllic rural areas which for years have been starved of substantial economic growth. Such a trend could substantially alter society, its population distribution, its living and mobility habits out of all recognition within the next decade.

## THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone  
Technology Correspondent

and 1983. The computer industry played a significant part in that growth except in Scotland, where the multinationals have played a far more significant role than in any other sector.

The Cambridge study says that the importance of the growth of these small companies, and the micro-electronic revolution generally, was not only the creation of new products and processes but how they affected the more technologically traditional sectors.

According to the study, high technology businesses are being set up at a faster rate than new firms generally. But while new companies may contribute a large

## Break-ins by cracking a code

By Matthew May

A new book which claims to reveal the secrets of how to break into other people's computers is unlikely to amuse those involved in trying to prevent the growing spread of computer crime.

*The Hacker's Handbook* is due to be published on Thursday and contains many anecdotes about previous break-ins, ranging from rude messages on Prestel to cash dispensers which are persuaded to dispense more money than a credit limit allows.

But the book also includes advice on how to figure out passwords, find computer's phone numbers and details on connecting home microcomputers to the mainframe computers of big organizations. A list of commonly-used passwords is given along with advice on the mentality and known preoccupations of legitimate password holders.

One section lists a flow chart to help find phone numbers for computers when only part of the number is known, while another, on the computers used by news agencies, includes such information as: "To hack a news agency line you will need to get physically near the appropriate leased line, tap in by means of an inductive loop and convert the changing voltage levels into..."

There are also sections on financial services, university facilities, banking and government computers.

Much of the information would appear to be justified by the author's belief that hacking is a sport and in some way semi-legal though he does admit that it can involve the theft of electricity, the theft of computer time and unlicensed usage of copyright material. More serious though is the possibility it could assist those interested in financial fraud.

If a book called *The Safe Crackers Guide* was published with the claim that it was only for those interested in the "sport" of opening other people's safes, there would be little sympathy.

Detective Inspector John Austen, head of the computer crime unit at Scotland Yard, does not believe it is in the public interest for the book to be published. He has recently produced a report calling for each police force to train a team to deal with computer crime.



## Face to face with the truth about your skin

A computer which it is claimed can provide a recommended course of skin treatment after analysing skin type and skin texture has been introduced by Elizabeth Arden. A beauty consultant and her customer stand at the monitor, and the consultant punches in the customer's

answer to a series of questions. The client puts her forehead on a headrest and a magnified video image of her skin surface appears on the viewer. A light beam profiles the characteristics of the skin surface. This provides the basis of her treatment.

## Power of thought heralds a revolution for the disabled

From Robert Lee Hotz, New York

Electronic chips smaller than a freckle and thinner than a human hair may one day enable computers to be operated by the power of thought, using human nerve impulses to bridge the gap between man and machine.

David Edell, an assistant professor of bioengineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, says he has successfully implanted experimental versions of the chips in laboratory animals, where they have detected and relayed the faint electrical currents generated by muscle nerves.

"We have proved it is feasible to do this sort of interface with a silicon device and the peripheral nerve of a mammal," Edell said. "The nerve grows into the slots we machine right through the chip."

Mr Edell says the chip could enable amputees to use muscle nerves to control sophisticated artificial limbs or to plug into a computer controlling office typewriters, industrial lathes, mills or drill presses.

Development of artificial substitutes for human organs like the heart, the pancreas or the kidney has paralleled surgeons' success in transplanting natural organs. But the

natural wiring of the body's central nervous system so far has resisted attempts to develop substitutes.

The chips, which Mr Edell has been working on since 1976, tap directly into the body's nervous system.

When the brain wills a muscle to move, it generates an electrical impulse carried by thousands of individual nerve filaments, or axons, which switch the proper muscle cells. It is that impulse that the chip detects and amplifies.

"Within five years, we will be thinking about clinical applications," Edell says. "The computer interface would be the easiest. We would take that information generated by the nerve impulse and put it into machine-readable code."

Edell's group is one of several across the United States that have turned to microelectronics for ways to repair or bypass damaged human nerves.

At the University of Michigan, for example, electrical engineers are attempting to develop brain implants that might enable quadriplegics to control paralyzed limbs.

Using computer chips and implanted electrodes, researchers in Cleveland and Case

Western Reserve University have developed very primitive artificial nerves to help paraplegics regain some limited use of their legs.

In Utah, researchers have mated a tiny television camera and a computer to implant electrodes to make a primitive artificial eye. Work is also under way at the Institute for Artificial Organs in New York City. Blind volunteers using the experimental systems have been able to distinguish simple patterns of letters and figures.

"We are at the beginning," Edell cautioned. "I was at the beginning in 1976 and I'm still at the beginning. It's been small incremental progress over a long number of years."

Mr Edell, has cleared two major hurdles. The chip itself, coated with silicon dioxide, does not cause any allergic reaction in the nerve tissue in which it is implanted and Edell's group has managed to make splicing the severed nerve to the chip routine microsurgery.

Edell's next step is to begin analyzing the pattern of nerve impulses that control different muscles and begin building a usable code.

## Imports boom despite dollar

By Kevan Pearson

High-technology imports from the United States are booming despite the strong dollar. And contrary to conventional wisdom, the weak pound does not appear to be helping UK exports.

Official trade figures show that computers and related products were the US's best exports to the UK in 1984. Most high-tech categories in the figures showed rises of between 30 and 55 per cent on the 1983 figures.

But UK companies have failed to crack the US. Acorn recently abandoned its efforts to establish itself, and ICL, the UK's only mainframes maker has a very small US presence.

Only ACT, the Birmingham maker of the best selling Apricot range, is currently making a concerted attack. It recently welcomed the strength of the dollar, but its US rivals,

such as Apple, think ACT will have a tough time.

ICL recently announced a rise in its UK prices and hire rates. From April 1 most ICL charges will rise by 8 per cent. The company blamed the rise on the strength of the dollar and on the Japanese Yen — ICL has a

sales marketing as the dollar continued to rise.

Price rises are only a short term measure. In the longer term, if the dollar remains strong relative to sterling, it could result in more high-tech jobs for the UK.

US high tech exports to UK (\$ million)			
Category	1983	1984	% change
Automatic DP machines	595	775	+30
Computer peripherals	601	674	+11
Digital central processing units	199	288	+45
Integrated circuits	132	205	+55

manufacturing deal with Fujitsu.

Most US companies also raised their prices. Digital Equipment (DEC), the world's second largest computer manufacturer, recently put prices up by an average of 3 per cent.

But DEC's UK sales are booming, according to Robert McNicking, UK business finance manager, because the company put more effort into

Most of the US computer companies have some manufacturing facilities in Europe, but they still source many products from the US. DEC has virtually no manufacturing in the UK, although it is converting a Scottish assembly plant into a semiconductor plant.

IBM, on the other hand, has major manufacturing facilities in most European countries, including two in the UK at

Portsmouth and Greenock, where the Personal Computer is made. IBM says that 95 per cent of what the company sells in Europe is made in Europe. The company also has a policy of balancing the imports and exports of its subsidiaries in most of the countries in which it operates.

For a company like DEC the strength of the dollar means two things. Firstly it decreases the dollar values of the UK company's business. And, as most of the equipment DEC sells in the UK is imported mostly from the US, the dollar has a negative effect on the company's profit margins.

In the longer term companies like DEC may try to follow IBM and do more manufacturing outside the US.

The strong dollar is not such bad news for IBM. Profit margins are not affected, but its consolidated turnover and profits are — the dollars fall cost \$1.67 billion in turnover in 1984.

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## COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

## Telephone that talks in several tongues

By Rex Malik

A telephone and computer system which translates a phone call from English at one end to Japanese at the other went on display last week at a science exhibition in Tsukuba in Japan.

The product, which is a demonstration of NEC's research into the subject, will also translate Japanese to English and can work between Russian and Japanese.

The demonstration shows two actors wearing headsets linked to voice-recognition units through the computerized translating system to voice generators. The computer used is NEC's version of the PC and not as might be expected a mainframe.

Why use actors? Because the voice-recognition boundaries are tightly set. You cannot have a public demonstration of a computer signalling by specific beep tone that you need to repeat the sentence again, and again, and again, because it did not recognize the voice the first time, which could easily happen.

The system is not speaker-independent and the possible content of the conversation is severely limited. It can work only within a small subset of the languages used. Only a couple

of times in the demonstration did the English used go up to a word of more than two syllables.

Yet it is a start, well-attuned to the Japanese corporate style of getting something to work, then building up incrementally from there.

No doubt in a few years the company will get a product out of it for specific markets. The hints you get are that these will probably initially be financially oriented, which fits in well with the way NEC has developed the voice-recognition, voice-synthesis market as most of the units NEC have developed in that sector of the market.

You might consider it surprising but there are company people who do not take that demonstration very seriously — except as a demonstration of how far there is to go. They tell you that there are still immense problems to overcome in independent voice recognition. Also the computerized translation level is still rough and limited.

But they are still proud of it. As NEC staff say you have a start somewhere. How far ahead of anyone else are they? The guess in product terms is at least two to three years, which in Japanese electronics today is almost a lifetime.

## Personality push for home software

By Geoff Wheelwright

The home-computer software business is crawling from the wreckage of last year's Christmas shake-out. If computer graphics, good ideas and new machine implementations are not enough to sell a game these days the hope is that personalities will. At last month's LET trade show in London, software houses announced games based on Paul McCartney's feature film, *Give My Regards To Broad Street*, the Steven Spielberg film, *Gremlins*, the off-beat *Rocky Horror Picture Show* and even one, don't ask how, based on Frankie Goes To Hollywood's best selling record, "Relax".

Part of the reason for the current state of film tie-ins among software houses is the huge success of Activision's *Ghostbusters* game for the Commodore 64 and Spectrum computers — which has sat near the top of the software charts in this country almost from the day of its release, and has already made vast amounts of money for Activision in the US.

But the personalities in new computer games extend beyond just those in the film and entertainment world. Commodore has announced a game called *Jack Attack*, which is rumoured to feature a squat tough guy not unlike the former



Commodore boss and current Atari head man, Jack Tramiel, while others in the industry eagerly await a game in which Clive Sinclair and Acorn co-founder Chris Curry are said to be slinging computers at one another in an attempt to dominate the field.

The more buoyant post-Christmas mood among software houses has begged the question of whether the tough times which caused top software houses such as Imagine to go into a tailspin were actually due to anything more than a

shift in technology — rather than the wholesale disillusionment of the joystick and cassette crowd.

Though many software houses will admit that the market was too crowded, some observers suggest too that the recent move by computer hardware manufacturers away from older 8-bit processor chip technology toward 16 and 32-bit processors has also been a major contributing factor. New machines such as Apple's Macintosh, Atari's ST range of home computers and Sinclair's QL have all contributed to the shift in machines and processor

technology which software houses must face.

This has meant that though the Macintosh and QL (both based around the Motorola 68000 chip technology) machines were replaced early in 1984, software is only now being released in volume for them because of a long development curve for the type of more "serious" software on those machines, the lack of program development tools during the computers development period and a need for the market to be sure that the micros will prove themselves.

## Vacancies galore — no wrinklies needed

Computing is considered a young man's industry. The acceptable age-range for people to change their job appears to be 25-35. After 40, it becomes difficult for the job-seeker, who begins to suspect that personnel managers and head-hunters make their first cut on date of birth, and consign the over-40s straight to the waste-paper basket.

I am 34 (I have been for two decades) and experienced this problem for myself — when job-hunting a few years ago. I would apply for a job, which fitted my specialized career experience like a glove, but each time, sure enough, back came the brief, beautifully word-processed note: "We have other applicants whose experience and qualifications more closely match our needs for this position."

Why do personnel managers, particularly in the big companies, have such an aversion to the over-40s? Even Sir Clive Sinclair and Robb Wilmoir are now, at last, over 40.

One of the reasons — or rationalizations — they give is that you can't teach an old dog new tricks, and in an industry which changes as fast as computers, you have to shoot the old dogs.

Other companies say that they need people with academic computer science qualifications, but such university courses were not set up in time for the over-40 generation. Others say that older men do not fit into young teams.

But ageism is both discriminatory and unscientific. It is as absurd to generalize about the ageing process as it is to generalize about the unsuitability of women or blacks for jobs. America realizes this, and has made it illegal to specify an age range in job advertisements.

About half the computer-marketing, consulting or managerial jobs advertised in last week's Sunday papers specified age ranges. The worst offenders being the large management

consulting firms like Arthur Young, Coopers & Lybrand and Arthur Andersen.

An advertisement for a Human Resources Consultant, put in by PA Management Consultants, called for applicants of 27-33. By specifying such tight criteria, the advertiser seemed to be negating the value of the job advertised.

Skilled computer people of any age are in short supply. Industry is urging the Government to invest in a massive training programme, to bring more "competent" young people into the industry. Perhaps a retraining programme to extend the useful working life of existing computer people might be more cost-effective.

Some personnel consultants, like MKA Search Inter-

## JOB SCENE

By Richard Sarson

national, at Amersham, have a policy of disregarding age and place many over-40s. Bob Millar, one of the directors, points out that "it is the quality of the applicant's expertise which is of paramount importance".

A long-term computer manager, David Rodgers, has set up a placement agency in Woking, appropriately called Methuselah Corner, specifically for the older computing job-seeker.

He points out that the older professional writes more literate documentation, makes a better trainer, understands the user's point of view, does not jump jobs, and is less ambitious.

Thus, a team of old hands from the shop floor will be able to pass on the tricks of their trade into a production control system without filtering them through the minds of programming whizz-kids. The result will not be so logically elegant, but it will probably work better.

## Marks puts spark into the Psion Organiser

By Simon Craven

Marks & Spencer has given a boost to the low-cost pocket computer, the Psion, by ordering 3,700 of the units for in-house work. As part of its new credit card scheme, M & S will take 3,700 modified versions of the computer, which has not been selling well, despite a price tag of only £100.

When presented with a card, a sales assistant will enter the card number into the Organiser, which will compare it with the list of "invalid" cards (those which have been withdrawn, or reported lost or stolen).

The Organiser holds up to 8,000 card numbers on its plug-in memory pack, and can check a number within a second. The increase in speed, accuracy and convenience is obvious.

The central validation list is held on a mainframe computer; at regular intervals the invalid numbers will be "down-loaded" to fresh data cartridges ready for distribution to the stores. The existing cartridges are returned to base for recycling.

Other agreements announced by Psion at the same time confirm the trend towards the marketing of portable com-

puters as complete packages, including software, aimed at specific applications. A building trade specialist, Wessex Publishing, has chosen the Organiser as the basis for a quantity and cost estimation package to be used in conjunction with a building price guide.

Superior Inc, a US sales and training group, has plans to use the pocket machines as recording devices for personal and business expenses in line with

## Winners in schools contest

Judging has now been completed in *The Times* Network for Schools Communicate Competition. The winner is Stephen Perugi, 13, of Bedford, with his project for schoolchildren. He will receive an Acorn Electron home computer plus software and his school, Bedford Modern School, will receive the Acorn ABC 210, to be presented by Lord David Young at the House of Lords, early next month.

The 10 runners-up are: Robert Brown, 15, of Bolsover School, Derbyshire; Luke Das-

Gupta, 13, of Yagol Friars School, Bangor; Lawrence De'Ath, 16, of Gosforth High School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Sarah Meggs, 15, of Priory School, Weston-super-Mare; Guy Pettigrew, 14, of Wellington College, Cranborne, Dorset; Emma Scurer, 13, of Sacred Heart Lower School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Timothy Owen Simpson, 15, of Fowey School, Cornwall; Lorna Smith, 11, of Witton Middle School, Driffield, West Yorkshire; Joe Sweeten, 12, of Lavton School, Peter-

borough; Maria Taylor, 18, of Lady Manners School, Bakenham, Norfolk.

They will each receive a copy of *The Times* Concise Atlas plus a copy of *The Times* Atlas of the World for their school.

Acorn Computers will be donating a special prize for the entry sent in braille by Linden Lodge School in south London, a weekly boarding school for the visually handicapped. The judges were particularly impressed by those submitted by children in the 11 to 13 age group.

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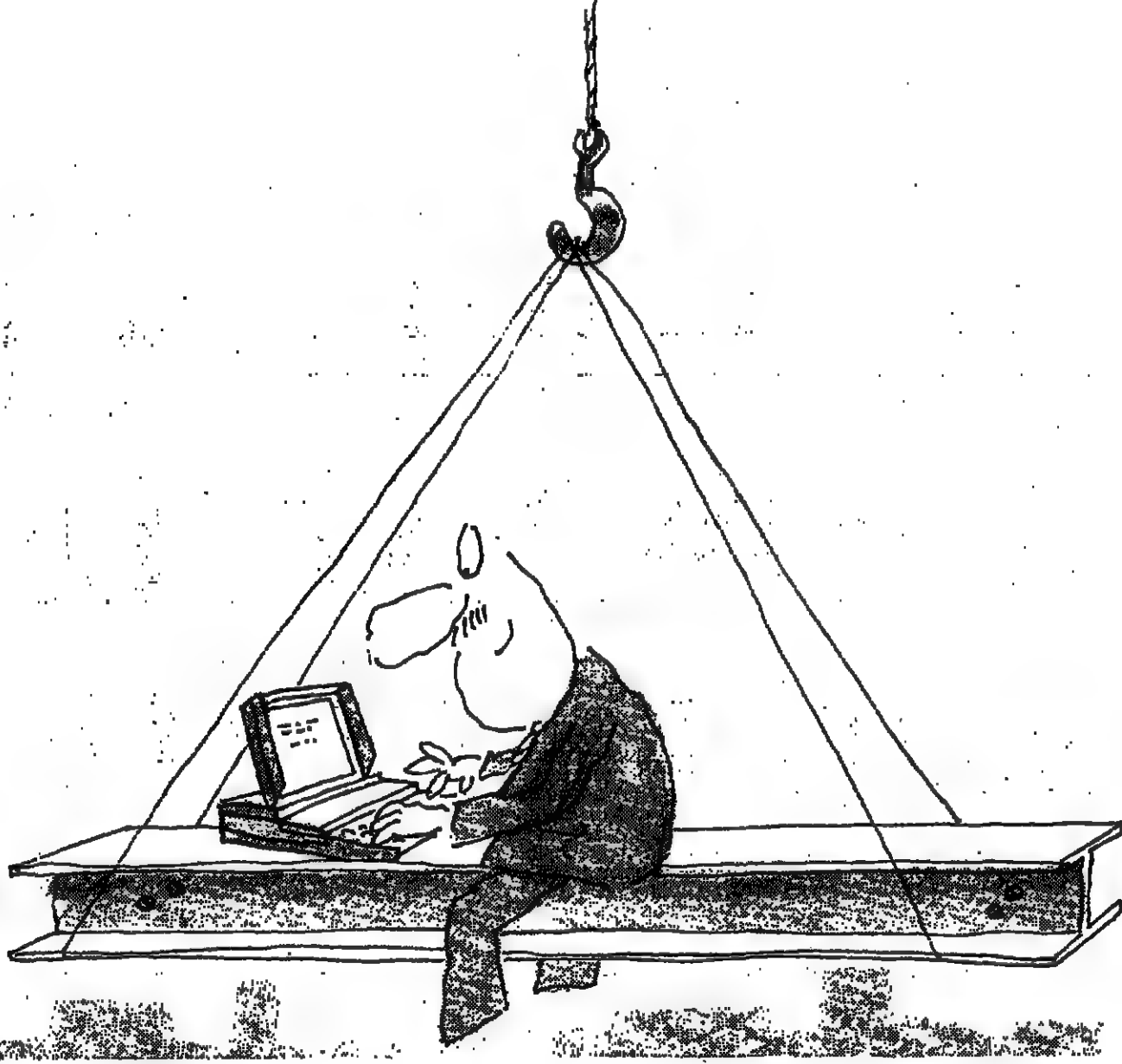
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Psion Organiser adapted for medical use recently tightened US taxation rulings.

Psion itself has produced a medical version of the machine which contains details of the 280 drugs most commonly prescribed in the UK. As well as recovering information on recommended dosage and side-effects, the system can display the brand names of one generic type of drug, or vice versa.

Companies wanting to develop their own Organiser applications are catered for by the introduction of a complete development system based on the IBM PC.



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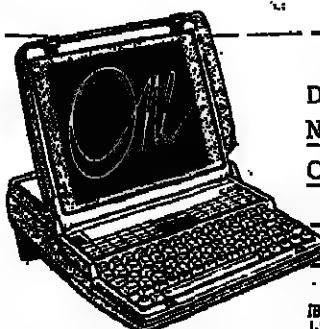
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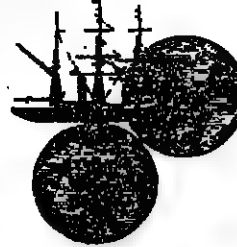
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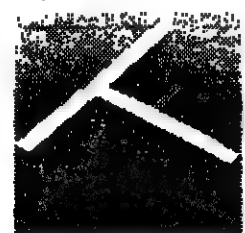
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Learn to love your spreadsheet  
- every home should have one

By Derek Bradbury

Spreadsheets are all the thing these days. No home is complete without one. You may have thought they were something traditional used on hospital beds, or maybe an obscure feature of old sailing ships. But here they are, thrust on to our computer screens as the best device for doing sums since Logarithm invented his tables.

The great selling point is how they can answer what-if questions, such as, I suppose, "What if I didn't have a spreadsheet?"

In *l'informalique*, the French sometimes coin a better word: they call it a *tableur*. And so it is, because what you are actually getting is an automated table, with figures you set out in the usual up-down and side-to-side arrangement, plus as much description as you want in plain language (computerspeak for ordinary words) across the top, down the sides or even slap in the middle if you want.

The truly amazing thing is that when you key in numbers, or words, or a simple instruction - equivalent to, say, "add up this column" - the thing actually happens right away. And when you change your mind about one of the figures in the column, the total is automatically changed too.

There is no question of having to run a program, or work your way through screen menus like a frustrated gourmet

in search of a tasty morsel.

"But what if the table is bigger than the screen?" sagely inquired my wife.

Well, what you have to imagine is that the complete table is drawn on the wall behind the television and can be moved around so that the screen is a kind of little fixed window on to it.

I leapt around to left and right, arms windmilling, to show the invisible remainder of the sheet spreading all over the sitting-room wall.

It is really hidden away in the silicon memory of the Abacus spreadsheet sitting inside our new Sinclair QL micro.

## The snag is you must do your own thinking

We settled down cozily on the settee to an orgy of number-crunching and what-iffing about the next 12 months' domestic spending.

What if the fuel bill comes in earlier? What if we put less into the early retirement fund and blow it on more holidays? What if we buy a decent monitor for the QL instead of using the wobbly old television screen?

Lo and behold, all the answers popped into our laps. Respectively they were: "the buggers can wait a month", "we'll spend 20

per cent of it now", and "well, it's only money, isn't it?"

We juggled, with all the elements more or less in sight. "It's good isn't it?" I kept saying anxiously to conceal the obvious cash hole already left by the QL with Abacus and the other programs, not to mention the holes opening up to finance more bits of kit.

But I need not have fretted. It was very good. The full spread of possibilities was soon revealed. This assumes that such a revelation is a good thing in front of one's dearest.

There is one little snag - or more of a pre-condition really. You have to be able to do your own thinking. The fifth-generation computer which will simulate *homo domesticus* is not here yet.

But if you can master the knack of tabulating your figures sensibly, the *tableur* will let you play the options until you have exhausted either the combinations or your patience.

The first spreadsheet was VisiCalc (spelt like that as a trade mark it seems). It went like a bomb on the first generation of micros, the early Apples and Pits in the neolithic age of more than five years ago.

The spreadsheet is the zip-fastener of the 1980s: it zips, zips and separates smoothly, simply, and elegantly. Who needs programmers?

## How that sales talk crunched my budget

Good morning, Mike N. Maxmore BSc (Hons), fame at last. Got the jacket off yet? No self-respecting computer salesman should be seen dead in his jacket except when talking to his boss about the future or possibly in the pub at lunchtime. For the customer he wears grey flannel trousers, white shirt and a pseudo old school tie with diagonal stripes in tasteful colours. I blame it all on the peculiar air-conditioning requirements of computers.

It was clad thus that Mike N. emerged from a room at the back of a new computer shop in central London. He had been summoned by a receptionist. The point to note here is that

BSc (Hons) is not a shop assistant. One enters this shop as if it were a doctor's surgery or a law practice. One then roughs out one's needs to a receptionist who then summons a sales consultant, always assuming you had not been after a spigot of millet for the bugle. The shop is not in the business of feeding budgets or of piling 'em high and selling 'em cheap as they do in Tottenham Court Road. This is a respectable emporium and Young Mr Mike has prospects.

Unfortunately they have not yet mastered the knack - acquired centuries ago by Saville Row tailors - of making it quite clear that they naturally assume Sir is loaded.

"How much," said the receptionist, "do you want to spend?"

"Er... perhaps £2,000," I reply, naming the absolute top price. Her concentration wavers. The eyelashes dip resignedly. She summons Mike. What, I wonder, would have emerged from that back room if I had said half a million?

He makes the same blunder. Sharp intake of breath at sum mentioned, casual reeling off figures up to several times the poor back's budget and finally: "I think your best bet's the Apricot." Then, seconds later, I leave clutching Maxmore's card.

The problem here is that this shop is not really for people like me. It wants businesses which may not notice the odd £500. Now I know, and Maxmore knows, that the prices he was quoting were all around a third higher than those quoted in the discount stores. This state of affairs is made doubly painful by the fact that right next door is another shop which, while not actually piling 'em high, does sell 'em cheap - judging by its ads. So whereas young Maxmore was muttering about a minimum of £3,000 for an IBM, the second shop is giving them away at £2,116, with a free printer worth, it is claimed, £420.

Of course, it is not that simple. There are various forms of the IBM PC, there is software and so on. Doubtless, the first shop could have come up with a reasonably competitive package. It did not. Part of the reason is that it is suffering from a form of schizophrenia. On the one hand the advertising of computers and the whole drift of the market is tending to draw the home and business markets closer together, on the other hand, the business-orientated

shops cannot quite live with the fact. Somehow they should be able to cope with the dazed-looking writer looking for a tax write-off.

Anyway, one thing I did take away from Mike N was the certainty that I did not want an Apple Macintosh. Word processing, it seems, is not its strong point. Meanwhile the IBM is strictly for the Frederick Forsyth of this world. All roads seemed to lead to the Apricot.

Thus armed, I walked gratefully into the reassuring clutch of Peter N. Gordon BSc (Hons) another sales consultant who clearly shared a middle name with Mr Mike and perhaps with every other computer seller. What can this mean?

Immediately, he had bad news for ACT. The mention of the Apricot produced some wincing and dark mutterings about "back-up". Apple's Mac was again said to be inappropriate leaving only the awesome Big Blue. For Gordon IBM was the only runner. We moved to a round table. Excellent piece of theatre this. I seem to remember the Mormons doing something similar at Salt Lake City. It makes you think you've agreed to something already.

Then followed about half an hour of analysis of my needs, a short introduction to computer science and some significant vagueness about precise figures. Never mind I was hooked. I all but found myself describing my books, my feelings about Arthur Scargill and the viability of post-modernism with the man before he decided I did not need database software, simply a good word processor, and an awful lot of discs - "diskettes" as he persisted in calling them.

He started writing. IBM PC, two drives, 256K Ram, mono display: £2,266 ex VAT. Epson FX 80 printer: £389. Cable £40 (£40). Total of £2,695 or £3,099.25 with VAT. Plus Wordstar word processing: £295, blank diskettes: £34.95, two days' training on Wordstar £165 and another £30 for training on the IBM Disc Operating System. "That's how the computer shakes hands with you," explained Mr Gordon demonstrating by shaking hands with himself - another one from the Mormons, I think, or possibly the Masons.

All of which suggested big money until Gordon started talking turkey. At first he seemed to be offering either the training or the software free but then he threw in the lot free, leaving the £2,695 ex-VAT as the total price for the whole package.

Finally he rammed home the claims of his shop by announcing that, if I really wanted the Apricot, he could do me a deal on that. I felt positively light-headed. Not only did I feel, at least temporarily, that I would consult Peter (we had parted on first-name terms) about anything to do with computers, I also felt I should perhaps put the management of my entire life in his hands.

I clutched his glossy folder and I almost made it to Tottenham Court Road before I realized I had talked myself into spending £700 over my absolute limit. And, besides, I had seen this ad for the Olivetti...

## USER HOSTILE

Bryan Appleyard



shops cannot quite live with the fact. Somehow they should be able to cope with the dazed-looking writer looking for a tax write-off.

Anyway, one thing I did take away from Mike N was the certainty that I did not want an Apple Macintosh. Word processing, it seems, is not its strong point. Meanwhile the IBM is strictly for the Frederick Forsyth of this world. All roads seemed to lead to the Apricot.

Thus armed, I walked gratefully into the reassuring clutch of Peter N. Gordon BSc (Hons) another sales consultant who clearly shared a middle name with Mr Mike and perhaps with every other computer seller. What can this mean?

Immediately, he had bad news for ACT. The mention of the Apricot produced some wincing and dark mutterings about "back-up". Apple's Mac was again said to be inappropriate leaving only the awesome Big Blue. For Gordon IBM was the only runner. We moved to a round table. Excellent piece of theatre this. I seem to remember the Mormons doing something similar at Salt Lake City. It makes you think you've agreed to something already.

Then followed about half an hour of analysis of my needs, a short introduction to computer science and some significant vagueness about precise figures. Never mind I was hooked. I all but found myself describing my books, my feelings about Arthur Scargill and the viability of post-modernism with the man before he decided I did not need database software, simply a good word processor, and an awful lot of discs - "diskettes" as he persisted in calling them.

He started writing. IBM PC, two drives, 256K Ram, mono display: £2,266 ex VAT. Epson FX 80 printer: £389. Cable £40 (£40). Total of £2,695 or £3,099.25 with VAT. Plus Wordstar word processing: £295, blank diskettes: £34.95, two days' training on Wordstar £165 and another £30 for training on the IBM Disc Operating System. "That's how the computer shakes hands with you," explained Mr Gordon demonstrating by shaking hands with himself - another one from the Mormons, I think, or possibly the Masons.

All of which suggested big money until Gordon started talking turkey. At first he seemed to be offering either the training or the software free but then he threw in the lot free, leaving the £2,695 ex-VAT as the total price for the whole package.

Finally he rammed home the claims of his shop by announcing that, if I really wanted the Apricot, he could do me a deal on that. I felt positively light-headed. Not only did I feel, at least temporarily, that I would consult Peter (we had parted on first-name terms) about anything to do with computers, I also felt I should perhaps put the management of my entire life in his hands.

I clutched his glossy folder and I almost made it to Tottenham Court Road before I realized I had talked myself into spending £700 over my absolute limit. And, besides, I had seen this ad for the Olivetti...

## US export clamp under fire

Some European MPs have described American restrictions on the export of high technology goods as a breach of international law and an abuse of the dominant market share the United States has in the area. The criticisms are contained in a draft document for a European Parliament committee which is preparing a report on CoCom - a group of most Nato countries and Japan - which governs the export of high technology products.

The United States imposed trade restrictions on American hi-tech products which apply outside its borders and there is increasing concern that such extra-territorial action is being used for commercial advantage rather than just to restrict the export of military technology, as claimed.

This was reinforced by the leak last week of a report commissioned by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development which argues that, if US controls are accepted by CoCom, European countries would suffer more than the Eximim bloc.

Philippe has revealed his MSX microcomputer at the Flanders Technology Show in Brussels. It is called the VP102 Professional and was shown controlling a laser disc recorder playing on interactive training program. "This is the major application which we see, initially for MSX," said a Philips spokesman. The group is preparing several laser disc and software packages to teach everything from cordon bleu cooking to car mechanics.

No details were given about the VP102, except that this first

## COMPUTER BRIEFING

prototype is unlikely to be sold in the shops as a Philips MSX micro. It's a start, said Philippe. A combination of the VP102 and a laser disc player is likely to be expensive when first sold - around £3,000 for the hardware and £100 a time for programs.

Philips, however, is now working on a link between MSX micro and its compact disc players. This range of products, due out next year is likely to herald the cheaper combination of under £1,000, with programs priced at a quarter to a third of the original sale price.

If you are looking for a suitable gift to send to your business contact in Japan but are worried by offending local sensibilities by making a dreadful social gaffe, then a new Prastel-based shopping service aimed at the Japanese market could help you out. The on-screen catalogue, which is organised by Fuji Bank and the large retail group Matsuzakaya, lists the occasions on which it is proper to send gifts, and makes suggestions from its list of goods, including a wide variety of glass, china and clothing. Payment by credit card ensures delivery of the goods to the recipient in Japan, or for the homesick Japanese expatriate, delivery to Britain.

The Dutch government is considering legislation to outlaw computer break-ins after a journalist used his home computer to gain access to public health records, a justice ministry spokesman said last week.

Freelance journalist Jan Jacobs said he had broken into the files of

the National Institute for Public Health and Environmental Hygiene to read secret documents. His aim was to show that official information had little protection.

"I think it is scandalous that a government organization should treat its data in such a way, especially when it involves an invasion of the privacy of individuals", Mr Jacobs said. His action led to calls in parliament for laws to protect computerized information. Justice minister Frederik Kortbeek Altes is now studying ways of making it illegal to gain unauthorized access to computer information, a spokesman said. At present The Netherlands has no specific legislation on computer break-ins.

## IBM and CDC

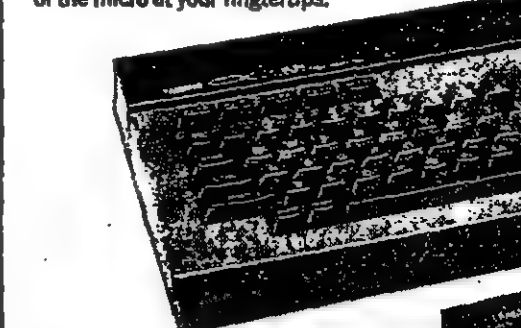
From Mr A. F. Green, Company Secretary, IBM UK.

Your report on February 19, "Capitalism with a friendly face", is in error in stating that Control Data Corporation won an antitrust law suit against IBM and was awarded \$101 million. In January 1973, CDC and IBM reached an agreement settling antitrust law suits each company had brought against the other.

The principal terms of that settlement included the sale of Service Bureau Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of IBM, to CDC for \$16 million; the granting of four five-year research and development contracts by IBM to CDC; the extension of worldwide patent licensing agreements between CDC and IBM; and reimbursement of CDC legal and other expenses by IBM in the amount of \$15 million.

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## ATHLETICS

## Cram kicks for home

Steve Cram (above) is backing Britain this summer but still wants to finish the season as the world's No 1 1,500 metres runner. The world champion, aged 24, plans to compete in eight domestic events, starting with the England-United States international meeting at Birmingham on June 21.

Cram's programme includes the AAA championships, where he will tackle the 5,000 metres, but he was quick to emphasize in London yesterday that he does not intend to move up to the distance permanently.

"I'm not moving up to 5,000, but it will give it a go in the AAA championships

At present there appears to be six rival contenders to Britain for the 1992 games. Barcelona, Belgrade, Brisbane, New Delhi, Paris, and a joint Amsterdam-Rotterdam project are all hoping to be favoured in seven years' time, with the Netherlands thought to be favourites. Princess Anne will be present at today's BOA meeting.

## **Worthing walk tall in land of giants**

**By Nicholas Harling**

How the mighty fall. No sooner do Crystal Palace fail to make the national championship finals for the first time than Sperrings Stars, last year's winners, join them among the understatement of the season: "I think we have made some progress."

Known as "Mad Bill" by his players, Sheridan had spent six months in the studio and had

Solents were ruthlessly beaten 115-92 on Saturday by an inspired performance from Nissan Bears worthing in the play-off decider at Eastleigh. So impressive were Worthing that they can have done hours Sunday a video returning to last Sunday's home defeat by solents in the first of the play-offs before cancelling a practice to spend another three hours playing back the tape with his players. "Video-tape apparatus is the greatest educational

Worthing must wait for tomorrow's play-off between Cottrill, Manchester Giants and Walker.

Bill Sheridan, who recalls thinking when he arrived as their coach two years ago: "What the hell am I doing here?" Worthing had just lost a practice game to Crystal Palace by more than 100 points but now, Sheridan, a former A4 player, Crispis Leicester, which has also gone to a decisive third game, before discovering who they play at Wembley, Manchester's 104-96 win at Urstmon on Sunday makes them favourites to go through at Brookings, who has been out with a

## ICE HOCKEY

# Return of the Redskins

**By Robert Pryce**

Streatham Redskins have threatened to fade from the play-off picture in recent weeks, but their weekend visit to the North East has

Quincy, the tall left wing, hit four goals in about 20 minutes against Cleveland, and scored the goal that pulled Streatham level at 5-5 in

When Gary Brine was sent off for disputing whether the triumphant gesture he made on saving Earle's penalty shot was "unsportsmanlike conduct," Jeff Smith came on and conceded the goal within 10

On Sunday they recovered from a 1-1 deficit at Durham before going down 6-5.

Streatham's plan to smother Cleveland's and Durham's big bats was foiled by a brace of 100 runs apiece from Durham's batsmen.

**HERFORD LEAGUE Premier Division: Ayr**  
Barns 7, Durham Wasps 3, Cleveland 10, Durham 10, Huddersfield 10, Barnsford 4, Grimsby 10, Solihull 10, Efile 10, B. Southwicks 10, W. Walsley 10.

checkering line worked almost to perfection. Mark Howell was particularly effective against Earle (Cleveland) and Crapper (Durham), the premier division's second and third leading anglers.

**CRICKET**  
**New Zealand**

**men's final**  
Randall Crawley defeated Charles  
de Williams and Norwood Cripps.  
The Eton professional, 10-15, 15-2,  
5-7, 15-2, 15-3 in the semi-finals of

**RUGBY UNION:** The Welsh Rugby Union confirmed yesterday that the Wales team for the five Nations international against France in Paris will be named after the

● **ABLE TENNIS:** England's team maintained their unbeaten run on the second day of the Commonwealth Championships in Douglas, Isle of Man. The women's second size mix of Karen Wills and Joanne

**ILLIARDS:** Ray Edmonds, beaten twice in previous semi-finals, won the world professional championship by beating Doug Mearns 5-0. The English pair of Jeremy White and Elliot beat Jersey 3-0, while the Irishmen's team, featuring Desmond Douglas, beat Northern Ireland, 5-0.

**RECORD**

TABLE TENNIS	VOLLEYBALL
CHINA 1-0	CHINA 1-0

**INTERNATIONALS:** Men: Saturday, England 3, Scotland 2 (13-15, 15-11, 15-14, 12-15, 15-11); Sunday, England 3, Scotland 2 (13-15, 15-11, 15-11); Women: Saturday, Scotland 3, England 1 (15-9, 8-15, 15-4, 14-16, 15-8); Sunday, Scotland 0, England 4 (16-15, 10-15, 7-15).

**SHINTY**

**BALLYMORE CUP:** Quarter final: Kilmory 1-0 London 5

**SNOW REPORTS**

This fortnight reports have been supplied by a tourist board.

Depth (cm)	State of pelec
L	
Switzerland	
65	120
Chempary	30
Grindelwald	40

Brown and Frost 21-11, 21-11.	Laysan	40	100	Poor	-7
Group B: England by Jersey 3-0 (K Witt by D	Moran	110	150	Phair	-7
Asnel 21-8, 21-8; F Elliot by P Soper 21-7,	Zarmat	50	100	Pactr	-7
-6; Witt and Elliot by Paisnel and Soper 21-7,					
21-14; Scotland by Wales 3-2 (D Greig lost					
L Tyler 14-21, 21-21; J Smith by S Williams					
L 18, 21-15; Smith and Greig by Tyler and					
Williams 19-21, 21-19, 21-9; Smith lost to Tyler					

	Canada	21, 16-21; Gray & Williams 21-8, 21-17;	Maynooth	5	75	-3
	Canada	by Guessey 3-0,	Oberburgli	50	180	-7
	Switzerland 3-0 (A Gordon & K Rice 21-19, 21-7; L	Saalbach	10	100	-7	
	Helfinger & J Morris 21-12, 21-13; K Witt and	St Anton	35	110	-6	
	Helfinger & Rice and Morris 21-19, 21-19;	Seefeld	30	50	-5	
	Switzerland by Guessey 3-0 (D Graig & K	Soll	30	80	-3	
	Gordon 21-18, 21-15; J Smith & A Rihoy 21-17					
	21-8; G-Rag and Smith & Helgason and Rancy 21-					

SCOTLAND: Camargue: Upper and middle  
runc: complete, new snow on a hard base

**HOCKEY**  
**ORRICH UNION EAST LEAGUE:** Premier division: Long Sutton 0, Brenwood 4.  
**ORRICH UNION SOUTH LEAGUE:** Premier division: 2nd Century 2, Hantsbury/Bury 0; Westchester 1, Knap/Burslem 1; 3rd Century 2, 3rd Century 2, 3rd Century 2, 3rd Century 2.

Oakes Hayes 1, Gernyde Cross 1; Reading  
 University 1, Bracknell 1.  
**WIMBORNE CUP:** Semi-final Havant 0,  
 Bournemouth 3.  
**WIMBORNE CUP:** Final: Haslemere 1  
 Haslemere 1 (AST Haslemere win 4-2 on  
 penalties).  
**WIMBORNE CUP:** Final: Haslemere 3, Haslemere  
 1.

**JICA**

...the ...



# Young Nicholas to step up on promising debut

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

With Nick Henderson's Lambourn stable in such sparkling form, Young Nicholas is named to win the Old Slindonians Challenge Cup at Fontwell Park today.

Spartan Missile, Firenze, Maganov, See You Then, The Tsarevich, First Bout and Backstreet Guy have won for the Windsor House yard in the past fortnight and when a stable is in form like that, all things are seemingly possible.

By winning twice on the Flat at Windsor, one of the sharpest tracks in the country, Young Nicholas showed that he was a handy type, capable of adapting to the problems posed by Fontwell, which is also on the tight side.

Later in the year, Young Nicholas changed hands for 22,000 guineas and joined Henderson's yard but it was not until March 9 that he began his jumping career at Chesham. He performed with such promise in that race to finish third behind Foreward (subsequently disqualified) and the useful Ace Of Spades, that his name went straight into my notebook as the probable winner of a similar race in the near future.

This, then, looks the ideal opportunity for Young Nicholas to live up to that promise. Rainbow Lady, with three victories from six starts to her credit, is clearly a cut above average but Martin Pipe's talented mare may not be able to give 13lb to my nap.

Solid Rock's victory at Lingfield on Saturday can be interpreted as a pointer to the good chance that Cheshire Green has of winning the Slindon College Handicap Chase.

Running for the first time for 10 weeks, Cheshire Green finished just behind Solid Rock at Chesham earlier this month when they were third and fourth

respectively in the race won by Veleco from Co Member. A reputation of that performance should see Cheshire Green go close off bottom weight in this company.

Mendelack looks a good bet to win the Slindon Scholars Long Distance Handicap Hurdle, even though his weight has been increased to 11st 7lb by a 10lb penalty incurred for winning his last race at Newbury by 10 lengths.

His owner and trainer, William Price, could have run him instead in the Soar Handicap Hurdle at Nottingham this afternoon with an 8lb penalty but the opposition at Fontwell was marginally less formidable.

In his absence, the Nottingham race may be won by Crammond Brig, whose trainer, Mick Easterby, certainly appears to have the answer to the Trent Handicap Chase in the shape of his much improved eight-year-old, Mr Snuggit.

My selection beat the useful Planimeter by a dozen lengths over today's course and distance towards the end of February. In the meantime Mr Snuggit has won again at Carlisle where he had succeeded 11 lengths behind in third place. On only 3lb better terms, he succeeded in taking his revenge.

## Course specialists

**FONTWELL**  
TRAINER: In Henderson 12 winners from 38 runners, 22.4% (1st 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th 41st 42nd 43rd 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th 51st 52nd 53rd 54th 55th 56th 57th 58th 59th 60th 61st 62nd 63rd 64th 65th 66th 67th 68th 69th 70th 71st 72nd 73rd 74th 75th 76th 77th 78th 79th 80th 81st 82nd 83rd 84th 85th 86th 87th 88th 89th 90th 91st 92nd 93rd 94th 95th 96th 97th 98th 99th 100th 101st 102nd 103rd 104th 105th 106th 107th 108th 109th 110th 111th 112th 113th 114th 115th 116th 117th 118th 119th 120th 121st 122nd 123rd 124th 125th 126th 127th 128th 129th 130th 131st 132nd 133rd 134th 135th 136th 137th 138th 139th 140th 141st 142nd 143rd 144th 145th 146th 147th 148th 149th 150th 151st 152nd 153rd 154th 155th 156th 157th 158th 159th 160th 161st 162nd 163rd 164th 165th 166th 167th 168th 169th 170th 171st 172nd 173rd 174th 175th 176th 177th 178th 179th 180th 181st 182nd 183rd 184th 185th 186th 187th 188th 189th 190th 191st 192nd 193rd 194th 195th 196th 197th 198th 199th 200th 201st 202nd 203rd 204th 205th 206th 207th 208th 209th 210th 211st 212th 213th 214th 215th 216th 217th 218th 219th 220th 221st 222nd 223rd 224th 225th 226th 227th 228th 229th 230th 231st 232nd 233rd 234th 235th 236th 237th 238th 239th 240th 241st 242nd 243rd 244th 245th 246th 247th 248th 249th 250th 251st 252nd 253rd 254th 255th 256th 257th 258th 259th 260th 261st 262nd 263rd 264th 265th 266th 267th 268th 269th 270th 271st 272nd 273rd 274th 275th 276th 277th 278th 279th 280th 281st 282nd 283rd 284th 285th 286th 287th 288th 289th 290th 291st 292nd 293rd 294th 295th 296th 297th 298th 299th 300th 301st 302nd 303rd 304th 305th 306th 307th 308th 309th 310th 311st 312th 313th 314th 315th 316th 317th 318th 319th 320th 321st 322nd 323rd 324th 325th 326th 327th 328th 329th 330th 331st 332nd 333rd 334th 335th 336th 337th 338th 339th 340th 341st 342nd 343rd 344th 345th 346th 347th 348th 349th 350th 351st 352nd 353rd 354th 355th 356th 357th 358th 359th 360th 361st 362nd 363rd 364th 365th 366th 367th 368th 369th 370th 371st 372nd 373rd 374th 375th 376th 377th 378th 379th 380th 381st 382nd 383rd 384th 385th 386th 387th 388th 389th 390th 391st 392nd 393rd 394th 395th 396th 397th 398th 399th 400th 401st 402nd 403rd 404th 405th 406th 407th 408th 409th 410th 411st 412th 413th 414th 415th 416th 417th 418th 419th 420th 421st 422nd 423rd 424th 425th 426th 427th 428th 429th 430th 431st 432nd 433rd 434th 435th 436th 437th 438th 439th 440th 441st 442nd 443rd 444th 445th 446th 447th 448th 449th 450th 451st 452nd 453rd 454th 455th 456th 457th 458th 459th 460th 461st 462nd 463rd 464th 465th 466th 467th 468th 469th 470th 471st 472nd 473rd 474th 475th 476th 477th 478th 479th 480th 481st 482nd 483rd 484th 485th 486th 487th 488th 489th 490th 491st 492nd 493rd 494th 495th 496th 497th 498th 499th 500th 501st 502nd 503rd 504th 505th 506th 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## John Nicholls on an American in a British yacht

Mrs Robertson and Miss McKenna recorded 12 months ago when they met at the London Ladies' Tennis Club. The two women were introduced by one shot.

England and Scotland have been the main places in the £1 million British Cup at St Andrews from October 17 to 20 but Ireland and Wales will have to qualify for the final stages. Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Japan, Spain and the United States will also automatically qualify, with \$300,000 (£272,727) going to the winning team.

Ireland and Wales will be challenged by Austria, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and West Germany in the European zone qualifying round at Albarella Golf Club near Venice from April 12 to 15.

... crew must be nationals of the country they represent. Jade's crew easily qualifies on this score and, as president of mainland Britain, 40 Larry, which is more than can be said for some owners, past and present.

**Queen's Bench Division**

LORD JUSTICE GRIFFITHS said that the words "to defer payment" were inserted into section 8 to cover endowment mortgages where there was no obligation to repay the capital until the end of the duration of the loan.

GRIFFITHS had dismissed the informations on the basis that the person who had permitted the offences was not employed by the company but was self-employed and acted as its transport manager under a contract for services.



# LEGAL APPOINTMENTS ☎ 01-278 0668

## COMMERCIAL PRACTICE

### Watson, Farley & Williams TAX REF: 2226

This young, expanding City practice wish to appoint an assistant to their tax partner. Formed in May 1982, now with ten partners, they have built a solid commercial foundation based on finance, shipping and aviation work. An exciting future exists for a young solicitor with relevant experience of a high standard.

### Nabarro Nathanson COMMERCIAL PROPERTY REF: 2865

Located in St James' our client, one of the strongest property practices in London, seek a young commercial conveyancer of quality. Their preference is for previous experience with another prestigious firm in complex commercial property dealings. About one to four years qualification would make an ideal level of appointment.

### Denton Hall & Burgin FINANCE REF: 2271

As a result of continuing expansion this strong commercial practice require a solicitor with first class financial and contractual experience. They are heavily involved in financing on both sides of the entertainment industry and seek an outgoing personality willing to apply themselves in this field. An excellent future exists for the successful applicant.

To discuss or apply for any of these posts telephone or write in confidence quoting the appropriate reference.  
Reuter Simkin Limited, 26-28 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4HE  
Telephone: 01-405 6852, Fax: 01-405 3677, Telex: 854064

**REUTER  
SIMKIN  
RECRUITMENT**

### NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CLERK'S DEPARTMENT

#### ARTICLED CLERK

Applicants must be Graduates holding a good honours degree, preferably in law. They should also have passed at least five papers of the Law Society's Part II Examination, though consideration will be given to those who anticipate having achieved this standard in the recent Examination. The successful candidate will have full opportunity for training and experience in the Council's legal functions. Commencing salary in accordance with Scale 3/4 £5,822-£7,329 p.a. Scale 4 £8,555-£7,329 p.a. will apply on completing The Law Society's first examination. Assistance will be given with relocation expenses in appropriate circumstances.

Application forms from the Chief Executive and Clerk, County Hall, Northcliffe, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AD (Tel: 0609 3123 Ext. 622), to whom they should be returned by Wednesday, 3rd April, 1985.

## ASSISTANT CITY SECRETARY (LEGAL)

Up to £16,731 pa. + car allowance

Southampton, one of the 'Big Eleven' District Councils, is currently involved in a wide range of major projects requiring high level legal input, negotiating skills and a practical approach to problem-solving.

The Legal Division of the City Secretary and Solicitor's Department comprises approximately thirty staff and provides an excellent opportunity for an ambitious solicitor with a positive attitude to management and an ability to get on well with people. The successful candidate will have substantial management experience at a senior level and a track record which demonstrates wide experience of local government law and administration, preferably gained with a major U.K. local authority.

Responsibilities will cover:  
- management of the Legal Division;  
- membership of the Departmental Management Team;  
- departmental co-ordination of major projects;  
- attendance at at least one of the Council's main programme committees;  
- deputising for the City Secretary and Solicitor as necessary.

Up to £1,500 is available towards removal and re-settlement expenses and temporary accommodation or lodging allowance may be payable. There is a casual user car allowance.

Application Forms, Job Description and other details are available from The Personnel Manager, 7th Floor, Arundel Towers North, Portland Terrace, Southampton, SO9 4ZF. Telephone: (0703) 832832 (Answerphone out of office hours). Completed application forms to be returned by Monday 1st April 1985.

**Southampton  
City**

An equal opportunity employer

## Litigation Partner Equity Prospects

For a well known, progressive and substantial firm of London solicitors with a varied general practice.

Your role, assisted by a small team of qualified solicitors, will be to head the litigation department and develop this side of the practice which is well established but has considerable potential for further growth.

You should already be at or near partner level in a medium to large firm of solicitors and will have specialised in litigation matters since qualifying, ideally with a commercial bias. The opening should be of interest to lawyers with a strong reputation in their field but seeking increased responsibility, greater variety of work and high financial rewards. For the right individual an immediate equity partnership would be available.

Please telephone or write to John Cameron, quoting ref. CT335, at 10 Bolt Court, London EC4 (telephone 01-583 3911).

**Chetwynd  
Streets**

Management Selection Limited

## Commercial Lawyers

up to £16,500 plus financial sector benefits Solihull

Are you interested

- in working for a unique investment company?
- in developing your career within a commercial environment
- in attractive financial sector benefits, including a concessionary mortgage facility?

If you

- have been qualified for at least two years
- have good commercial instincts
- work well under pressure...

...then Investors in Industry would like to hear from you. We need two new recruits for our Legal Department in Solihull. Starting salary will depend on relevant experience. Successful candidates with first class commercial experience may be appointed within a higher grade which carries with it a company car.

Please telephone for further details and an application form.

Jo Dean, Personnel Executive, Investors in Industry plc,  
91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8XP. Tel: 01-928 7822



THE CREATIVE USE OF MONEY.

## COMPANY SOLICITOR North London circa £17,500

An excellent opportunity offering outstanding commercial experience

**Amoco (UK) Limited,**

the UK refining and marketing subsidiary of a major U.S. oil company

Applications are invited from candidates who must be Solicitors of the supreme court in England of at least three years' standing, who must have gained commercially orientated post-admission experience.

The successful candidate will be responsible for providing a complete range of legal services to the company with an emphasis on matters arising from a large scale refining, distribution and retailing operation, the preparation, review and reporting on implications of contracts and property transactions, as well as the interpretation of new legislation. Litigation experience will be an advantage. The selected applicant will be administratively responsible to the Legal Advisor, also a Solicitor, and will be appointed Company Secretary. Liaison will be maintained with all levels of management and some UK travel is envisaged. Candidates must have independence of mind and the ability to take decisions. Initial salary negotiable c. £17,500, contributory pension and assistance with removal expenses if necessary.

Applications in strict confidence to Mr F.B. Reynolds,  
Senior Employee Relations Adviser, Amoco (UK) Limited,  
1 Olympic Way, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 0ND. Tel: 01-902 8820



CLIFFORD-TURNER

## For Information...

We operate an Information Services Department to ensure that we continue to keep our lawyers fully up-to-date in all aspects of legal developments.

To meet this ever-increasing challenge, we now need to appoint 2 lawyers, one having practical experience in real property law and one having such experience in commercial and/or intellectual property and competition law, who wish to concentrate their careers in the field of information services.

The posts will involve the collection, analysis, indexing and cross-referencing of published and unpublished information and precedents, together with other responsibilities relating to the provision of professional information. In particular, the successful applicants will be expected to work closely with the appropriate fee-earning departments in meeting their information requirements. Some of the work will be computer-based though previous experience of computers is not essential.

The salary and benefits will be attractive.

Please apply, with a C.V., to:-

Alistair Allan,  
Clifford-Turner,  
Blackfriars House,  
19 New Bridge Street,  
London EC4V 6BY.

## Magistrate Fiji

Presiding over any of the Magistrate Courts in Fiji, the duties involve the hearing of civil, criminal and matrimonial cases and duties similar to those of a coroner in England.

Applicants should be British Citizens, aged 35-45, and should be a Solicitor, Barrister or Advocate with five years post qualification experience.

The appointment is on contract to the Government of Fiji for a period of 24 months. Local salary in the range 22,500-24,750 Fijian Dollars pa, plus a tax free supplement payable by ODA, in the range £6,000 to £8,000 pa. A terminal gratuity of 25% of local salary may also be payable on completion of contract. Other benefits include low housing, children's education allowances and subsidised accommodation.

Exchange rate as at January 1985 - £1 stg. = 1200 Fijian Dollars.

For full details and application form, please apply within 14 days, quoting ref. A332/TM/T, giving details of age, qualifications and experience to: Appointments Officer, Overseas Development Administration, Room 38, Abchurch Lane, England Road, EAST KILBRIDE, Glasgow G5 8EA.

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ODA DEVELOPMENT**  
Britain helping nations to help themselves

### CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DEPARTMENT

#### Principal Contracts Officer

£12,507 - £14,574 p.a. inc.

In the Contracts Section of the Legal Division to deal with contract matters, including contracts for works and supply of goods and the preparation of agreements for building and engineering projects, and advising on the subject.

You should have good experience in dealing with contract matters, including contracts for works and supply of goods, and the preparation of agreements for building and engineering projects. You should also be able to handle contracts disputes and advise on receivership and liquidation.

This post is open to suitably qualified applicants - admitted, unadmitted and barristers.

Application form from and to be returned to: Departmental Staffing Officer, Room 207, Town Hall, Euston Road, NW1 2RU. Tel: 01-637 9988 (Answerphone) quoting reference no 1A/303/T. Closing date: 1st April 1985.

**Camden Services**

equal opportunity employer  
Applicants are considered on the basis of their suitability for the post, with equal opportunities for women; black/ethnic minorities; lesbians and gay men and people with disabilities, and regardless of marital status, age, creed/religion and unrelated criminal conviction. All posts are open for job-sharing.

### CHAMBERS & PARTNERS

HONG KONG/CHINA c. £28,000 plus

Expansion of successful young firm in Hong Kong, with office in China, has created opportunities for lawyers with experience in shipping law, litigation or company/commercial law.

All applications treated in strictest confidence.

74 LONG LANE, LONDON EC1, Tel: (01) 406 9571

### General Accident Life Assurance

A Solicitor or Barrister is required by a small but rapidly developing Legal Department of a major Life Assurance company located in York.

Practical experience of taxation or trusts would be an advantage although recently qualified applicants would be considered.

An attractive salary with excellent fringe benefits, including non-contributory pension, permanent health scheme, subsidised house purchase loan and a generous relocation package.

C.V. giving full details of education, experience, present salary and date available to:

A CADE  
MANAGER AND SECRETARY  
GENERAL ACCIDENT LIFE ASSURANCE LTD.  
2 ROUGIER STREET, YORK YO1 1HR

### LITIGATION SOLICITOR

Bournemouth

WARD BOWIE require additional litigation solicitor. Experience essential, but may have been gained under articles if newly qualified. Salary according to age and experience. Write with detailed C.V. to

L. FLYNN, WARD BOWIE,  
170 Richmond Hill Bournemouth BH2 6JA

## INGLEDEW, BOTTERELL, ROCHE AND PYBUS

Inglede, Botterell, Roche and Pybus is a large and expanding practice based in Newcastle upon Tyne. The firm is looking for young Solicitors with enthusiasm, a practical approach and good academic and professional training.

#### Commercial Litigation

The work involves substantial High Court and building arbitration work, and a wide range of commercial litigation in support of the firm's growing insolvency practice. There are two vacancies.

#### Company and Commercial

The work includes corporate finance, acquisition, formation, merger and reorganisation, general commercial and insolvency practice. There is one vacancy.

Salaries will be competitive and there are excellent prospects.

Write with full CV or telephone to Julian Moffatt:

INGLEDEW, BOTTERELL, ROCHE AND PYBUS,  
Milburn House, Dean Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 1NP.  
Telephone: (0632) 611661

## MILLS & REEVE NORWICH

Large busy and friendly provincial practice require three enthusiastic solicitors in the following departments:-

**Litigation:** Solicitor admitted 3-5 years to handle varied and interesting High Court and County Court litigation. Experience essential. Good salary and prospects.

**Commercial/Conveyancer:** 1-2 years experience preferably with a London firm, salary according to age and experience.

**Employment/Licensing:** Solicitor admitted up to 2 years to cover a wide variety of employment law and licensing matters. Previous employment law experience preferred. Salary according to age and experience.

Please apply with full C.V. to:

D. Stephen, Partnership Secretary, Mills & Reeve,  
3/7 Redwell Street, Norwich, NR2 4TJ



## LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

The Times.

## Prison for suicide batterer







## Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

## BBC 1

- 6.00 **Ceefax** AM
- 6.50 **Breakfast** Time with Frank Bough and Nick Ross. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25, 8.55 and 9.15; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.57, 7.27, 7.47 and 8.27, news with Debbie Frix at 7.50, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 7.20, 7.45 and 8.20. Plus, this week's fashion news. Alan Titchmarsh's gardening advice, a phone-in agony column and Glynn Christian with a recipe.
- 9.20 **Ceefax**, 10.30 **Play School** (r)
- 10.50 **Ceefax**
- 12.30 **News After Noon** with Michael Cole and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles. 12.57 **Regional news**
- 1.00 **Pebble Mill** at One includes live young people who are pulling a noshaw from Wolverhampton to London in order to raise money for Bangladesh children, another group of 20 financed by Derbyshire County Council, who are running through the Netherlands, East and West Germany Poland and finishing in Moscow as part of International Youth Year; music from The Lotus Eaters; keep fit with Leslie Kenton; flower arranging with Howard Franklin; an interview with Mel Smith. 1.45 **Hokey Cokey**.
- 2.00 **Blizzard's Wizard Woodwork**. Richard Blizzard uses his carpentry skills to make a computer desk. 2.25 **Ceefax**.
- 3.00 **Budget 85** Coverage of Nigel Lawson's second budget, introduced by David Dimbleby, with comment from David Barnett, Sir Patrick Mayne, Peter Oppenheimer and Philip Hardman. Plus news of the City's reaction and Jenni Murray with the thoughts of smokers, drinkers and motorists.
- 5.35 **Dr Kildare**. Part two of the drama about the decisions to be taken in respect of the use of a kidney machine that has been newly installed at the hospital (r).
- 6.00 **News** with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. Weather.
- 6.35 **London Plus**.
- 7.00 **EastEnders**. Nick Cotton believes he can help distressed mother, Mary Smith, to find a job while Angie is beginning to suspect her husband's infidelity (Ceefax).
- 7.30 **Blankety Blank**. Les Dawson's guests are Michael Barrymore, Sandra Dickinson, Nicholas Parsons, Emily Bolton, Rolf Harris and Sue Cook.
- 8.00 **The Day the Universe Changed**. The first in a new series in which James Burke focuses on eight moments in history when a change in knowledge dramatically altered our understanding of ourselves and the world around us (Ceefax) (see Choice).
- 8.50 **Points of View**. Barry Took takes another dip into the BBC's past.
- 9.00 **News** with John Humphrys. Weather.
- 9.25 **The Budget**. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, explains the measures he has announced this afternoon.
- 9.35 **Miami Vice**. Crockett finds himself framed for receiving cash pay-offs when he goes to the aid of a woman friend who is having trouble with a loan shark.
- 10.25 **Film 85**. Barry Norman comments on *A Passage to India*, *Morons from Outer Space* and *The River*.
- 10.55 **Loose Ends**. General knowledge quiz with a celebrity panel.
- 11.25 **Taxi**. Alex gets the gambling bug again after a successful run in Atlantic City but now seems heading for disaster.
- 11.50 **Weather**.

## BBC 2

- 6.15 **Good Morning Britain**. Presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 9.22; sport at 6.39 and 7.37; exercises at 6.50 and 9.20; Popeye cartoon at 7.23; pop video at 7.54; Eve Barton's postbag at 8.15; Eve Polard's gossip column at 8.40; cooking at 9.03. The guests are Donald Pleasance and Denis and Edna Healey.
- 9.25 **Thames news headlines**. 9.30 **For Schools**: the past, present and the future. For the hearing impaired. 9.47 **Maths**: the number nine. 9.51 **Safety** in the home. 10.17 **The natural history of everyday things**. 10.27 **German conversation**. 11.02 **Learning to read** with Basil Brush. 11.15 **The work of a telephoneist**. 11.32 **Health education for the young**. 11.49 **Electricity**.
- 12.00 **Cockleshell Bay**. Seaside adventures of the Cockle twins (r). 12.10 **Rainbow**. Learning with puppets (r). 12.30 **The Sullivan**.
- 1.00 **News at One** with Leonard Parkinson. Weather. 1.20 **Thames news** from Robin Houston. 1.30 **Strangers**. Drama series about three CID officers, ready for duty in any part of the country (r).
- 2.30 **Daytime**. Sarah Kennedy and guests Antonia Fraser, Roy Marsden and Dr Ray Williams discuss the fascination of whoduns.
- 3.00 **Budget 85** Alastair Burnet, Carol Barnes and Alastair Stewart present coverage of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech to parliament. The studio guests are Norman Willis and James Prior with further expert comment from two former chief secretaries to the Treasury. Lord Gardiner and Lord Barmen. Plus City comment and from shoppers at Wandsworth's Armadale Shopping Centre.
- 5.45 **News**. 6.00 **Thames news**.
- 6.30 **Crossroads**. Iris Scott puts her trust in Pete Maguire.
- 6.55 **Reporting London** presented by Michael Barratt. Michael Barratt reports from a youth centre in London, where drug taking is the police officers say they can do nothing about the abuse. On the eve of National No Smoking Day Graham Addicoat reports on the campaign by the anti-smoking lobby and reports from Glasgow, which is hoped, will be a smoking zone by the end of the century.
- 7.30 **Bushman's Holiday**. Quiz game between three teams, presented by Julian Penner (Ceefax).
- 8.00 **Up the Elephant and Round the Castle**. Comedy series about a fly South Londoner (r).
- 8.30 **Chance in a Million**. Situation comedy starring Simon Callow as the accident-prone Tom Chance and Brenda Blethyn as his long suffering girlfriend, Alison Lee. (First shown on C4).
- 9.00 **Television**. Part six of the 13-part programme series on the history of television deals with the soap operas and drama series that have become multi-million dollar properties (Ceefax) (see Choice).
- 10.00 **News** at Ten and weather.
- 10.30 **Budget 85**. Nigel Lawson explains the measures he announced in the Commons this afternoon.
- 10.40 **Cockney Snooker Classic**. London's top club players compete to become the first Cockney Snooker Classic champion. Introduced by Steve Davis with commentary by Steve Davis and John Pulman.
- 12.15 **Night Thoughts**.

## ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 **Thames news headlines**. 9.30 **For Schools**: the past, present and the future. For the hearing impaired. 9.47 **Maths**: the number nine. 9.51 **Safety** in the home. 10.17 **The natural history of everyday things**. 10.27 **German conversation**. 11.02 **Learning to read** with Basil Brush. 11.15 **The work of a telephoneist**. 11.32 **Health education for the young**. 11.49 **Electricity**.
- 12.00 **Cockleshell Bay**. Seaside adventures of the Cockle twins (r). 12.10 **Rainbow**. Learning with puppets (r). 12.30 **The Sullivan**.
- 1.00 **News at One** with Leonard Parkinson. Weather. 1.20 **Thames news** from Robin Houston. 1.30 **Strangers**. Drama series about three CID officers, ready for duty in any part of the country (r).
- 2.30 **Daytime**. Sarah Kennedy and guests Antonia Fraser, Roy Marsden and Dr Ray Williams discuss the fascination of whoduns.
- 3.00 **Budget 85** Alastair Burnet, Carol Barnes and Alastair Stewart present coverage of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech to parliament. The studio guests are Norman Willis and James Prior with further expert comment from two former chief secretaries to the Treasury. Lord Gardiner and Lord Barmen. Plus City comment and from shoppers at Wandsworth's Armadale Shopping Centre.
- 5.45 **News**. 6.00 **Thames news**.
- 6.30 **Crossroads**. Iris Scott puts her trust in Pete Maguire.
- 6.55 **Reporting London** presented by Michael Barratt. Michael Barratt reports from a youth centre in London, where drug taking is the police officers say they can do nothing about the abuse. On the eve of National No Smoking Day Graham Addicoat reports on the campaign by the anti-smoking lobby and reports from Glasgow, which is hoped, will be a smoking zone by the end of the century.
- 7.30 **Bushman's Holiday**. Quiz game between three teams, presented by Julian Penner (Ceefax).
- 8.00 **Up the Elephant and Round the Castle**. Comedy series about a fly South Londoner (r).
- 8.30 **Chance in a Million**. Situation comedy starring Simon Callow as the accident-prone Tom Chance and Brenda Blethyn as his long suffering girlfriend, Alison Lee. (First shown on C4).
- 9.00 **Television**. Part six of the 13-part programme series on the history of television deals with the soap operas and drama series that have become multi-million dollar properties (Ceefax) (see Choice).
- 10.00 **News** at Ten and weather.
- 10.30 **Budget 85**. Nigel Lawson explains the measures he announced in the Commons this afternoon.
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- 12.15 **Night Thoughts**.

## CHANNEL 4

- 2.30 **The Human Jungle**. Skeleton in the cupboard. This week, distinguished psychologist, Dr Roger Corder, has established the state of mind of a financier at the time he made a deal with his daughter.
- 3.25 **Film: Three Dumb Clucks**. (1943) starring three girls. Stages as society goes to stop their father from leaving their mother in order to marry a blonde gold-digger. Directed by Del Lord.
- 3.45 **Years Ahead**. Magazine programme for the older viewer, presented by Robert Robinson. This week, Robinson has advice on applying face make-up for those with the use of only one hand, award winning set designer, Richard Henry talks to Johnny Morris about his career, and the Access film slot is filled by Eliza Lloyd which she illustrates the fascination of her unusual hobby of finding out about gorgones.
- 4.30 **Countdown**.
- 5.00 **Bewitched**. Endora organizes a special with her fairy, but Uncle Arthur turns up to spoil the fun.
- 5.30 **Low Tech**. The first of a new series of six programmes about furnishing the home inexpensively. Rick Ball begins by exploring sources of free or almost free materials - skips and markets - and the proceeds to construct a stylish sofa using doors, cardboard tubes and wire crates.
- 6.00 **The Avengers**. Steed returns from holiday to find Emma gone and a blonde in her place (postponed from last week).
- 7.00 **Channel Four News** with Peter Sissons includes an analysis of the Chancellor's new measures announced this afternoon. Weather.
- 8.00 **Brookside**. Karen and Susie meet two boys at the disco and trick them into thinking that they are French.
- 8.30 **The Wine Programme**. The first of a new series of seven programmes, presented by Janice Robinson. Tonight's edition answers the question of how to taste wine.
- 9.00 **Film: Ticket to Heaven**. (1981) starring Nick Mancuso. Thriller about a young man who, after having a fight with a girl, is persuaded to leave his Canadian home town for San Francisco where he joins an obscure religious sect. Directed by Ralph L. Thomas.
- 11.00 **Eastern Eye** includes an interview with a girl who was beaten by her Saudi Arabian prince employer and who is now on the run from the authorities because she is an illegal immigrant. There are also reports from the British Indoor Hockey championship and on the Swann Committee findings on the educational attainments of children from ethnic minorities.
- 11.55 **Dadnams**. John O'Grada to Cape Wrath.
- 12.05 **Closedown**.

## CHOICE

- It is true that we are what we know and James Burke reassures us it is in the DAY THE UNIVERSE CHANGED (BBC 1, 8.00pm), it must follow that if we are not sure what we are supposed to know at the end of programme one, we have something of an identity crisis on our hands. The Greeks must have a word for it because, according to Mr Burke, we owe it to them for being what we are, and what we know. But, with respect to the Greeks and to Mr Burke, their dynamic proselytizer, the mere mortal (i.e. the average viewer), needs time to get his bearings when being tossed about in a sea of facts, questions and answers. I staggered away from the preview of programme one feeling that I had been shipwrecked. I think, however, I can say what is in Mr Burke's mind: make programme one a
- dazzling kaleidoscope of the series' main themes, and then stop twisting the wonderful tube and start examining the colours and patterns in detail during programmes two to ten. If I am right about this, Mr Burke's history of Western knowledge is not really going to be intimidating.
- THE STORY MACHINE (ITV, 9.00pm), sixth film in Granada Television's documentary series Television, opens with a consumer test: an audience registering "dull, normal, very good" on their dials as they watch the latest soap opera. Television itself still gets a "very good" rating from me. Tonight's instalment may not say much about soap-operas themselves, but it speaks volumes about the mentality of those who are prepared to waste

## Radio 4

- On long wave 1 also VHF stereo
- 5.55 **Shipping**. 6.00 **News briefing**. 6.10 **Farming**. 6.25 **Prayer**.
- 6.30 **Today**. incl. 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 **News**. 8.45 **Business News**. 7.00, 8.00 **News**. 10.10 **Letters**. 7.25, 8.25 **Sport**. 7.45 **Thought for the Day**. 8.35 **Yesterday in**. 8.55 **Weather**. 7.55 **Weather**. 8.57 **Weather**. Travel.
- 9.00 **News**. Tuesday Call 01-580 4411 - 9.05 **News**. Taking the questions are Daphne Metland and Tony Wilkins.
- 10.00 **News**. From Our Own Correspondent.
- 10.30 **Morning Show**. Saturday. Daughters by Peggy Lewis. This week's theme: The World Tonight, incl. 11.00 **Headlines**.
- 11.15 **The Financial World Tonight**. 11.30 **News**. 11.45 **News**. 12.30 **Shipping**.
- VHF (available in England and Wales only) - Radio 4 will be as follows: 1. 11.40 **News**. 11.45 **News**. 11.50 **News**. 12.00 **News**. 12.05 **News**. 12.10 **News**. 12.15 **News**. 12.20 **News**. 12.25 **News**. 12.30 **News**. 12.35 **News**. 12.40 **News**. 12.45 **News**. 12.50 **News**. 12.55 **News**. 1.00 **News**. 1.05 **News**. 1.10 **News**. 1.15 **News**. 1.20 **News**. 1.25 **News**. 1.30 **News**. 1.35 **News**. 1.40 **News**. 1.45 **News**. 1.50 **News**. 1.55 **News**. 2.00 **News**. 2.05 **News**. 2.10 **News**. 2.15 **News**. 2.20 **News**. 2.25 **News**. 2.30 **News**. 2.35 **News**. 2.40 **News**. 2.45 **News**. 2.50 **News**. 2.55 **News**. 3.00 **News**. 3.05 **News**. 3.10 **News**. 3.15 **News**. 3.20 **News**. 3.25 **News**. 3.30 **News**. 3.35 **News**. 3.40 **News**. 3.45 **News**. 3.50 **News**. 3.55 **News**. 4.00 **News**. 4.05 **News**. 4.10 **News**. 4.15 **News**. 4.20 **News**. 4.25 **News**. 4.30 **News**. 4.35 **News**. 4.40 **News**. 4.45 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# Britons relive desert legend of Lawrence

By Colin Hughes

The first expedition to retrace the camel trail Lawrence of Arabia used in his Arab Revolt campaign in the First World War, ended yesterday, having claimed that many of the desert fighter's tales are very tall, if not untrue.

Using Lawrence's own account in his classic work, *Serenity in the Desert*, four soldiers of the Royal Green Jackets spent 29 days riding and walking camels 700 miles across the barren territory immortalized in the Lawrence legend. The expedition, led by Captain Charles Blackmore, was planned to commemorate the 50th anniversary, on May 19 this year, of Lawrence's death.

Captain James Bowden, the other officer on the trip, commented on his return: "Having seen the terrain, and having lived and ridden it just as he would have done, I am very doubtful about some of Lawrence's claims. Some of his exploits were just impossible."

One ride, from Bayir to El-Jafr, which Lawrence claims to have made overnight in nine hours, took the team two and a half days to cover the same 60 miles of searing heat.

At Tefila, where Lawrence wrote his own dispatch of a battle against the Turks, and won a Distinguished Service Order for his part, the expedition concluded that he would not have been there. "Whichever way you looked at it, from his own description he cannot have witnessed the battle," Captain Bowden said.

The team, made up by Rifleman Mark West and Bandsman Christopher Selley, who was injured in the Regent's Park bombing four years ago, dressed, ate and lived wholly in Bedouin style.

They arrived at Heathrow airport yesterday still attired in headgear and galabeyas, loose-fitting and unwashed for a month, having eked out sparse water supplies and chewed desert plants for salt. They fed only once a day on the Bedouin staple diet of bread cooked over thorn fires, and slept in tents of woven black goat hair.

After hiring six camels and two Bedouin handlers at Wadi Rum, in Jordan, they lost two camels early on through lameness and dysentery, discovering with shock that the Bedouin cure for the latter disease is a red-hot cauterizing poker.

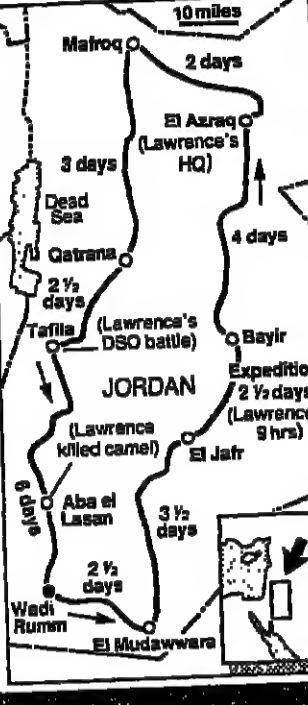


The party moving out of Wadi Rum (top) at the start of the expedition commemorating T. E. Lawrence (left); and back in England (left to right) Capt Bowden, Capt Blackmore, Rifleman West, Bandsman Selley.

The party has returned determined, however, to see that the Lawrence legend remains untarnished by quibbles over historical accuracy. "Having seen the country, and lived through it ourselves, we cannot but admire the romance, the enigmatic charisma of the man," Captain Blackmore said. "My view of him, though, has certainly changed. He was no charlatan, as some of the historians have made out, but was a mythmaker who self-glorified by exaggerating and embellishing."

Aside from the discomfort of desert life, when the team occasionally risked exposure from bitter cold mountain winds and stayed by setting bushes on fire, they grew to admire the Bedouins as "nature's gentlemen".

Captain Blackmore lamented that few remain who are willing to endure the long camel trail, preferring the ease of the city.



Continued from page 1  
"The President is a realist. To meet the Soviet Union you do not have to share their views. We do not have to drop our criticism of Soviet practices."

● Bonn: Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, yesterday made known the Federal Republic's most-publicly expressed fears so far about the US Defence Initiative (Frank Johnson writes).

He did not mention SDI or "Star Wars" by name, but there was no doubt in Bonn what he was talking about when he said: "It is important that the policy of the alliance be fully guaranteed, that instability be avoided, and that the United States' bonds with Western Europe are built on trust, are close and confident, and should not be decoupled through technological innovation."

Herr Genscher made his remarks in a long article entitled "A new Chapter in the East-West German Foreign Office throughout the world."

● Washington - The State Department commenting on Sir Geoffrey Howe's controversial speech on SDI, said that the British Foreign Secretary's remarks should not be interpreted as implying a major division between the US and Britain (Mohsin Ali writes).

A spokesman said: "We have made clear that in order for defensive systems to be deployed they will have to be proven, reliable, cost-effective, survivable and stabilizing. That's what the SDI research programme is about. Whether these conditions can be met."

● LONDON: Sir Geoffrey Howe's speech has been generally welcomed by defence specialists in all parties at Westminster, in spite of indications that it has offended some members of the administration in Washington (Julian Haviland writes).

## Home loans rise might be avoided

Continued from page 1

The Chancellor is expected to announce today that, even with borrowing in March, the PSBR will end the year under £10 billion. This is well over the original £7.2 billion target unveiled in the Budget a year ago, but far better than City forecasts of £11 billion circulating before yesterday's figures.

In the money markets, the three-month interbank rate fell by half a point to 13½-13¾ per cent.

Industrial production in Britain rose by 1.3 per cent in January, it was announced yesterday, largely because of record North Sea output. There was a 3 per cent increase in oil production during the month, while gas and electricity output rose because of the exceptionally cold weather, and coal output was up with the miners' gradual return to work.

Manufacturing output was, however, disappointing, falling by 0.4 per cent on the month. Bad weather may have hit production of building materials, while metals output dropped unexpectedly.

In the latest three months, industrial output was up by 1.6 per cent, but broadly unchanged on a year earlier. Manufacturing output was up by 0.3 per cent compared with the previous three months, and 2.3 per cent compared with a year earlier.

Kenneth Fleet, page 19

## Letter from Washington

### Yuppies wallow in conservative chic

Once upon a time it was chic to be radical. These days the term "conservative chic" is all the rage among the ambitious young men and women who are taking up jobs in Washington at the start of President Reagan's second term.

Members of the "conservative chic" generation are the most visible sign of the right-wing revolution taking place in the American youth. In last year's election 65 per cent of the under-24 age group voted for Reagan. A generation ago the same young people would have been flower children or anti-Vietnam protesters. Today they are the "new entrepreneurs" whose protests are directed against taxes rather than war, against subsidized student loans rather than the draft.

Beards and blue jeans are out in Reagan's Washington. So are guitars, and even marijuana. The new generation gets its kicks from scotch and soda. Even sex has lost its thrill. It's as common as taking a daily dose of vitamins, as sensible as jogging. It's just part of the new conservatism.

The new conservative generation share many similar characteristics. Most of them are "yuppies", the young upwardly-mobile professionals who flocked to Senator Gary Hart's colours when he was seeking the Democratic Presidential nomination.

They have a highly developed sense of patriotism that was so evident during last year's Olympic Games. They are fervent believers in the free enterprise system and share the President's desire to cut back Government spending in practically every sector from education to social security (defence being the only exception).

They are also intensely anti-Soviet. When Bob Dolan, president of Young Americans for Freedom, told a group of young conservatives that his hope for eventual victory over communism did not mean he favoured bombing Moscow.

members of the audience shouted out "why not?"

Two common experiences have shaped their politics. First, they found themselves rebelling against the left-liberal ideology espoused by most of the teaching staff they encountered when they were at university.

Second, they inevitably found themselves comparing life in America under Reagan to what it was like under Carter.

"If anyone wants to see what the sixties were like they should drop in on a college faculty meeting," Ben Hart told a recent meeting of the Heritage Foundation, a conservative Washington think-tank.

At the heart is one of the new conservative generation. He founded one of the first conservative college magazines when he was at Dartmouth, which has spawned dozens of imitations in campuses across the country, and wrote a book called *Forced to Conform* about his days as a young conservative at what was then still a predominantly liberal Ivy League university.

In Washington Hart runs a group known as the Third Generation which meets at the Heritage Foundation headquarters on Capitol Hill. What takes place there is a sort of conservative rap session at which participants express love of country and loathing for the "welfare state" society.

It was at one of these sessions that Dolan talked about patriotism, morality and freedom. "The use of force is not immoral when used in a just fashion," he declared without defining what he meant by "just". "A Russian's love of Mother Russia is not the same as an American's love of the United States."

Nicholas Ashford

## Hardline Reagan slates Russians

Continued from page 1  
"The President is a realist. To meet the Soviet Union you do not have to share their views. We do not have to drop our criticism of Soviet practices."

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A spokesman said: "We have made clear that in order for defensive systems to be deployed they will have to be proven, reliable, cost-effective, survivable and stabilizing. That's what the SDI research programme is about. Whether these conditions can be met."

● LONDON: Sir Geoffrey Howe's speech has been generally welcomed by defence specialists in all parties at Westminster, in spite of indications that it has offended some members of the administration in Washington (Julian Haviland writes).

### Today's events

**Royal engagements**  
The Queen holds an Investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11.  
The Princess of Wales attends a reception at Lancaster House, in connection with the London Fashion Week, 4.45.  
Princess Anne, President of the British Olympic Association, attends a meeting of the National Olympic Committee, Imperial College, London, 1.35.  
The Duchess of Kent, as Patron, visits the Shrewsbury branch of the Samaritans, Castle Court, 11.30; she then visits the Robert Jones, Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry, 12.30; and later visits the Shrewsbury Training College for the Disabled, 3.05.  
Prince Michael of Kent, as

President of the Chalk Pits Museum, attends the reception ceremony of a Baldwin Steam Locomotive from India, New Zealand House, 12.  
**New exhibitions**  
Drawings and sculpture by Wendy Haiscud: Collective Galleries, 52-54 High St, Edinburgh; Tues to Fri 12.30 to 5.30, Thurs 12.30 to 7, Sat 10.30 to 5 (ends March 30).  
A closer look at wood: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Queen St, Exeter; Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30 (ends April 13).  
**Exhibitions in progress**  
Carpet for country houses, New Folowskup Hall, Whitwell, Hitchin, Herts; Mon to Sun 10 to 5 (ends March 24).  
Paintings by Sonia Rattiff (ends March 22); and watercolour paintings by Bridie Page (ends April 5).  
Prince Michael of Kent, as

Ginnet Gallery, 16 Lloyds St, Manchester; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 5.  
Cartoons by W. Heath Robinson (ends April 1); and the 19th century British landscape (ends May 26); Towneley Hall Art Gallery and Museum, Towneley Park, Burnley; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sun 12 to 5.  
**Music**  
Concert by the Philip Jones Brass Ensemble, Theatre Royal, Bury St Edmunds, 7.30.  
Concert by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra; Birmingham Town Hall, 7.30.  
Bach - Handel Festival: concert by the Cambridge Chamber Singers and Chamber Orchestra; Little St Mary's Church, Cambridge, 8.  
Concert by the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra; MacRobert Arts Centre, Stirling, 7.30.  
Dolphins: a specially devised concert for Primary School children celebrating the opening of the new Mary's School; Chesham Town Hall, 1.45.

**TV top ten**  
National top ten television programmes in the week ending March 16  
1 Coronation Street (Wed, Granada, 18.55m)  
2 Coronation Street (Mon, Granada, 17.50m)  
3 Crossroads (Tue, Central, 14.55m)  
4 The Two Faces of Anna, 14.20m  
5 When You Were Here, Thames, 14.10m  
6 Crossroads (Wed, Central, 14.55m)  
7 That's My Boy, Yorkshire, 13.55m  
8 Denham and Macpherson, LWT, 13.40m  
9 Sunday Night TV, 13.35m  
10 Crossroads (Thu, Central, 13.30m)  
BBC 1  
1 Last of the Summer Wine, 18.55m  
2 The Two Faces of Anna, 18.10m  
3 Miss Marple: A Pocketful of Rye (Thu), 14.10m  
4 The Laughing Show, 14.70m  
5 Crossroads (Wed, Central, 14.55m)  
6 That's Life, 14.55m  
7 The Two Faces of Anna, 14.10m  
8 Are You Being Served?, 14.10m  
9 Eastenders (Tue, 13.55m)  
BBC 2  
1 Blast On The Landscapes, 8.55m  
2 Screen Two: In The Secret Garden, 5.45m  
3 Sports for students at peak times (with figures in parentheses showing the reach - the number of people who viewed for at least three minutes)  
4 Brookside (Tue), 5.50m  
5 Treasure Hunt, 5.45m  
6 Detective Story, 4.55m  
7 Hill Street Blues, 4.00m  
8 Fraggle Earth, 3.50m  
9 Countdown (Thu), 3.15m  
10 Countdown (Fri), 3.00m  
Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for viewership at peak times (with figures in parentheses showing the reach - the number of people who viewed for at least three minutes)  
BBC1: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
BBC2: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
ITV: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 4: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 5: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 6: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 7: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 8: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 9: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 10: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 11: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 12: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 13: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 14: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 15: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 16: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 17: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 18: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 19: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 20: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 21: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 22: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 23: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 24: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 25: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 26: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 27: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 28: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 29: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 30: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 31: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 32: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 33: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 34: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 35: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 36: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 37: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 38: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 39: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 40: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 41: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 42: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 43: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 44: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 45: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 46: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 47: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 48: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 49: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 50: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 51: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 52: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 53: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 54: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 55: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 56: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 57: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 58: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 59: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 60: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 61: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 62: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 63: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 64: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 65: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 66: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 67: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 68: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 69: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 70: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 71: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 72: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 73: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 74: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m (8.5m), 10.30m (8.5m), 11.5m (8.5m), 12.5m (8.5m).  
Channel 75: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.5m (8.5m), Sat 1.5m (8.5m), Sun 1.5m